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ABSTRACT

As the fourth in a series of annual reports to the Congress by the President on the availability of government and government-assisted services to rural areas, this report first delineates U.S. counties into 10 county groups representing an urban-to-rural continuum and then divides 209 selected Federal programs into five categories (Housing; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Community Development; Human Resource Development; and Defense, Space, and Atomic Energy). Via a comparison of the distribution of outlays for those categories with the distribution of the total population across the 10 county group, insights into the comparative benefits of the total package of Federal programs are provided. A comparison of outlay distributions for individual programs across the urban-to-rural continuum with the distribution of target groups for specific programs is also provided, along with measurement of per capita Federal outlays among declining and fast-growing and low and high income counties. Presented via tabular and narrative form, this report indicates: $192 billion of the $249 billion in total Federal outlays for fiscal year 1972 were spent on the 209 rural programs; rural areas received 24.7 percent of all outlays, though they constituted 27.2 percent of the population; and total outlays favored fast-growing, high income counties. (JC)

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE CONGRESS
ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES
TO RURAL AMERICA

RC008566

Copies of this report may be obtained from
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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA

(Pursuant to Title IX, Section 901(e) of the Agricultural Act of 1970)

[1973]

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SUMMARY

This is the fourth annual report to the Congress by the President on the "availability of government and government-assisted services to rural areas" as required by Section 901(e) of the Agricultural Act of 1970. This report first delineates U.S. counties into 10 county groups representing an urban-to-rural continuum. Then it divides 209 selected Federal programs into five broad program categories. Finally, the report compares the distribution of outlays for these program categories with the distribution of the total population, across the 10 county groups. Such comparisons provide insights as to which county group(s) benefits most from the total package of Federal programs. Also, outlay distributions for individual programs across the urban-to-rural county continuum are compared with the distribution of target groups for specific programs. These outlay-target comparisons help pinpoint relative strengths and weaknesses of the total Federal package in offering services to rural areas compared with urban areas.

Counties were also grouped according to their population growth rate during the 1960's and their 1969 per capita income so as to measure differences in per capita Federal outlays among declining and fast-growing counties and among low-income and high-income counties.

The April 1973 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineation of counties into those in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and those outside SMSA's forms the basis for the 10 county groups used here. Metropolitan (SMSA) counties were divided into four groups, and nonmetropolitan (non-SMSA) counties were divided into six groups. Although metro (SMSA) counties are referred to in this report as urban counties and nonmetro as rural counties, a majority of U.S. counties have both urban and rural components. Thus, urban-rural delineation of U.S. counties into 10 groups illustrates that urban and rural, in the traditional sense, represent only extremes of the U.S. population and its environment. The county groups range from the most urban counties, defined as core counties of SMSA's with over 1 million people, to the most rural counties, which were defined as those with no urban population and not adjacent to an SMSA.

The urban and rural definition used here differs from that used in the three previous reports. In those, rural America was defined as all nonmetropolitan counties (using the 1970 OMB designation), plus metropolitan counties with population densities of less than 100 per square mile. Thus, "rural" in this report differs from the definition used in previous reports by excluding (1) counties designated metro counties as of April 1973 and (2) metro counties with less than 100 persons per square mile.

This report includes analysis of 209 programs which accounted for $192 billion (or 77.3 percent) of the $249 billion in total Federal outlays for

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fiscal year 1972. It does not include those classes of outlays which have only a minimal impact on rural development. For analytical purposes, the selected program outlays were divided into five program categories:

(1) Agriculture and Natural Resources--includes direct payments to farmers, conservation programs, and farm loan programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); the parks and forest programs of the Interior Department; and related programs;

(2) Community Development--includes programs in urban renewal, health service facilities construction, development loans and grants, and transportation;

(3) Housing--includes grant and loan programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and USDA and the home mortgage insurance programs of HUD;

(4) Human Resource Development--includes income maintenance (such as social security and welfare), education, vocational rehabilitation, health services, employment opportunities, and manpower training and development programs, and programs for American Indians; and

(5) Defense, space, and atomic energy--all programs of the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

Over all selected programs, nonmetropolitan areas received 24.7 percent of all outlays, though they accounted for 27.2 percent of the population.

Total outlays on a per capita basis favored fast-growing counties and high-income counties. Among metropolitan counties with 1960-70 population declines of 5 percent or more, per capita outlays were over twice as great as among nonmetropolitan counties with similar declines in population.

When certain classes of Federal outlays are excluded, however, nonmetropolitan areas appear to receive favored treatment compared with metropolitan areas. Defense, AEC, and NASA outlays are clearly not the result of investment decisions to assure an equitable distribution of economic benefits between metro and nonmetro areas. They are designed instead to achieve certain quite explicit objectives which frequently require input attributes which are found only in larger urban centers. Another class of Federal outlays are distributed on a per capita eligibility basis irrespective of location--social security and other retirement benefits. The following table displays the relative share of total Federal outlays for the 209 selected Federal programs for metro and nonmetro areas with exclusions of those classes of Federal outlays discussed above:

Item	Total outlays	Metro outlays		Nonmetro outlays	
		Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
	Mil. Dols.	Mil. Dols.	Pct.	Mil. Dols.	Pct.
Total outlays	192,351.2	144,840.5	75.3	47,510.7	24.7
Exclude defense payroll	-27,457.7	-22,185.8		-5,271.9	
	164,893.5	122,654.7	74.4	42,238.8	25.6
Exclude defense contracts	-36,739.3	-32,330.6		-4,408.7	
	128,154.2	90,324.1	70.5	37,830.1	29.5
Exclude AEC & NASA	-5,698.1	-4,914.0		784.2	
	122,456.1	85,410.1	69.8	37,045.9	30.3
Exclude Soc. Sec. & other retirement benefits	-57,211.1	-40,619.9		-16,591.2	
	65,245.0	44,790.2	68.7	20,454.7	31.4

Some examples of the metro-nonmetro differences in volume and mix of outlays are as follows:

(1) Outlays for agriculture and natural resources (which comprised 4.6 percent of all selected outlays at the U.S. level) were heavily concentrated in nonmetro counties and highest on a per capita basis in the most rural of nonmetro counties, where they comprised almost one-third of all selected outlays. Among nonmetro counties, outlays for agriculture and natural resources favored those with large population losses during the 1960's.

(2) On a per capita basis, community development outlays were higher in nonmetro counties than in metro counties and highest of all in totally rural nonmetro counties not adjacent to an SMSA. But, these county differences in community development outlays were largely a function of differences in outlays for transportation (particularly highway construction), which were concentrated in sparsely settled counties.

(3) Federal housing outlays favored metro counties, particularly fast-growing metro counties. On a per capita basis, housing outlays in metro counties were over twice those in nonmetro counties. In metro counties with 1960-70 population growth rates above the national average, per capita housing outlays were almost 50 percent higher than the national average and over three times as high as in nonmetro counties with 1960-70 population losses. This metro-nonmetro distribution of housing outlays exists despite poorer quality housing in nonmetro areas. Although nonmetro areas received only 15 percent of

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the housing outlays in fiscal year 1972, they accounted for 60 percent of all housing without complete plumbing in 1970.

(4) As a package, human resource outlays were heavily weighted toward income maintenance outlays (welfare, social security, and so forth). Therefore, it was not surprising to find that these outlays were greatest, on a per capita basis, in counties with large incidences of poor people and of aged people. Per capita outlays for human resource development were slightly higher in nonmetro than in metro counties. Across the urban-to-rural continuum, per capita outlays for human resource development were largest in the most rural of nonmetro counties and smallest in the fringe counties of large SMSA's, but the incidence of poverty was over four times greater in the most rural nonmetro counties (27.2 percent) than in the fringe counties of large SMSA's (6.5 percent). Also, the most rural nonmetro counties had a much larger percentage of aged people.

Although across all counties, per capita outlays for human resource development were slightly greater in nonmetro than in metro counties, these outlays in metro counties with 1960-70 population declines of 5 percent or more were twice as large as in nonmetro counties with similar population losses. Grants-to-States for Welfare in declining metro counties were over four times such per capita grants in declining nonmetro counties. And Federal medical assistance accruing to declining metro counties was six times the level that accrued to nonmetro counties with similar population declines.

By comparing individual human resource development programs with specific target groups, it was found that:

(a) The distribution of Title I education funds (for disadvantaged children) from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 across the urban-to-rural continuum of counties was similar to the distribution of school age children in poverty, suggesting equal access to the services in urban and rural areas. Likewise, the distribution of Head Start outlays closely resembled the distribution of the poverty population of preschool age.

(b) With regard to individual income maintenance programs, outlays for social security and old-age and survivor benefits under the social security program appear to be equally accessible to aged people in rural and urban areas. Nonmetro counties accounted for 31.4 percent of the population over 65 years, and 29 percent of the old-age and survivor benefits.

On the other hand, outlays for the package of public assistance programs appear to favor poverty populations in the more urban counties relative to their rural counterparts. Nonmetro counties contained 39.8 percent of the poverty population but obtained only 26 percent of Federal outlays for welfare programs. The metro-nonmetro distribution of welfare outlays is heavily weighted by the large benefits from the Aid-to-Families with Dependent Children Program (AFDC). Despite recent changes in some States, the AFDC program is geared to poverty families with female heads. Therefore, since a much smaller portion of nonmetro poverty families are headed by females (23.2 percent compared with 39.8

percent), a smaller share of the nonmetro poor are eligible for welfare payments. Only 19.6 percent of Federal outlays for AFDC accrued to nonmetro counties, but almost 40 percent of the total poverty population under 18 years of age were nonmetro residents.

(5) Eighty-five percent of all outlays for defense, NASA, and AEC programs accrued to metro counties, leaving them with a per capita figure over twice that for nonmetro counties. Across all U.S. counties, such outlays were heavily concentrated in fast-growing counties, where, on a per capita basis, they were 33 percent above the national average and 64 percent above the average in counties with population declines of 5 percent or more.

INTRODUCTION

This fourth annual report on the availability of Government and Government-assisted services to rural areas has been prepared in response to Section 901(e) of the Agricultural Act of 1970. The report utilizes Federal outlay data for fiscal year 1972 and represents a study of the distribution of these outlays among rural and urban areas. Throughout this report, counties are the unit of analysis. Metropolitan (SMSA) counties are referred to as urban, and nonmetro (non-SMSA) counties are referred to as more rural counties. For more detailed rural-urban comparisons, metro and nonmetro counties were further divided into 10 "urban influence" groups ranging from the highly urban counties of SMSA's 1/ of 1 million people or more to the most rural group of counties (nonmetro counties with no urban residents, and not adjacent to a metro area). The delineating of counties into 10 groups illustrates that the U.S. population cannot be divided into only 2 categories of rural and urban populations or metro and nonmetro populations without concealing meaningful internal differences. Urban and rural, in the traditional sense, represent only extremes of the U.S. population and its environment. The true picture of the American population today is one of degrees along a rural-to-urban continuum. Here the OMB metro-nonmetro classification of counties is used to suggest the basic urban-rural nature of the population within a given county. This dichotomy is refined by further dividing metro and nonmetro counties along a rural-to-urban continuum to gain the 10 "urban influence" groups.

In the three previous reports on the availability of government services to rural America, the 1970 OMB classification of SMSA counties and county population density was used to divide counties into rural and urban counties. Specifically, rural counties were defined as all nonmetro counties (using the 1970 SMSA/non-SMSA designation) plus metro counties with population densities of under 100 people per square mile. Thus, the rural-urban county delineation used in this report differs from the delineation of past reports in two ways:

(1) By utilizing the 1973 SMSA/non-SMSA designation instead of the 1970 designation, 150 additional counties are included as metro (urban) counties which, in previous reports, were nonmetro counties, and

(2) By not considering the population density criterion of previous reports, over 100 counties are classed as metro here that previously were grouped with nonmetro counties because of their low population density.

Thus, relative to the past reports, the population classed as rural, or nonmetro, has declined because of the new metro-nonmetro delineation and the adherence to the metro-nonmetro delineation without considering population density of metro counties. By the delineation of earlier reports, rural America totaled 72.7 million people, or 35.7 percent of the population. By the current delineation, the population of rural (nonmetro) America totaled 55.2 million people or 27.2 percent of the population.

1/ The SMSA/non-SMSA county classification used here was specified by the Office of Management and Budget, April 1973.

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Federal Outlay Data

Data compiled for the Executive Office of the President by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) provide the basis for this analysis. These data are supplied by the various Federal agencies to OEO, which has responsibility for the preparation of the Federal Outlays report. These outlay data are subject to a number of limitations. Nevertheless, they represent the best comprehensive set of data on a geographical basis for detailed Federal program outlays. In using Federal outlay data, this report pertains only to that portion of Government-assisted services provided directly through Federal programs. It does not include that portion of programs which are supported by State and local governments, nor does it include the matching contribution of State and local units under the various Federal programs. Thus, the data in this report do not measure the total availability of Government-assisted services but only that share provided through Federal programs.

When evaluating individual Federal programs, and groups of closely related programs, one should keep in mind that there are frequently good reasons for program outlays being sharply at variance with the population distribution between urban and rural areas. Program outlays should be assessed in terms of the relevance of a particular program(s) to problems or deficiencies in rural areas. Most USDA programs are intended to serve farm and rural people, while many other Federal programs are targeted substantially toward the cities--for example, Model Cities and urban housing programs. Location of defense contracts should be related to the location of contractors best qualified to serve the public interest. Social security, public assistance, and Veterans' Administration program outlays should be allocated geographically in relation to the location of eligible recipients of these programs. Such considerations make it impossible to render a clear-cut judgment about the equity of the allocation of most Federal program outlays between rural and urban areas on the basis of data on outlays alone.

Nevertheless, some inequities in the rural-urban sharing in Federal program services are evident from the outlay data presented in the report.

In assessing inequities, the rural-urban distribution of Federal outlays is compared with the rural-urban distribution of the total population eligible for specific programs. Such a comparison provides assessment of accessibility of individual Federal programs or groups of programs to rural and urban Americans. For instance, for individual Federal programs, a comparison of the rural-urban distribution of program outlays with that of the program's eligible population, provides insights into the ability of the program to reach its target population in rural and urban areas. And, if rural-urban differences in program accessibility do exist, such comparisons may call attention to the need for new program provisions or entirely new programs.

Selection of Programs

In fiscal year 1972, all Federal outlays (excluding those that accrued to territories and trusts) totaled $225 billion (table 1). Additional outlays amounting to $24 billion resulted from Federal influence in the form of guaranteed and insured loans (mainly for subsidized housing programs and mortgage insurance programs, farm loans, and community development loans). Of the total $249 billion, $192 billion (or 77 percent) was selected for further analysis.

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Table 1--Distribution of Federal outlays by agency among metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan					
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
	Mil. dols.	Percent												
Department of Agriculture: total	18,569.8	41.9	23.0	18.7	4.3	12.4	6.5	58.1	6.6	5.8	13.8	18.3	3.4	10.3
selected programs	12,589.5	26.4	10.1	6.9	3.2	9.9	6.3	73.6	7.5	6.2	17.9	23.9	4.4	13.7
Department of Commerce: total	1,484.6	87.2	70.0	45.4	24.6	9.5	7.6	12.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	4.6	0.6	1.7
selected programs	286.7	48.3	26.2	23.8	2.4	14.6	7.4	51.7	6.6	8.0	8.7	19.6	2.6	6.3
Department of Defense: total 1/	64,197.0	84.9	48.3	35.7	12.6	26.5	10.1	15.1	6.2	4.6	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.4
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: total	72,506.1	72.9	43.6	34.3	9.3	21.2	8.1	27.1	6.6	3.5	6.4	7.0	1.2	2.4
selected programs	62,752.5	71.0	42.2	33.1	9.1	20.9	8.0	29.0	6.9	3.6	7.1	7.6	1.3	2.6
Department of Housing and Urban Development: total	14,904.9	84.2	51.5	39.7	11.8	27.9	9.7	10.8	3.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	0.2	0.3
selected programs	14,420.4	89.0	51.2	39.1	12.1	28.0	9.8	1.0	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.2	0.2	0.3
Department of the Interior: total	2,2[illegible]	71.2	29.6	20.3	9.3	15.0	6.8	48.8	6.3	10.0	6.2	15.0	1.2	10.0
selected programs	1,081.9	76.3	15.3	12.9	2.4	16.7	4.3	63.6	7.2	12.7	9.2	19.9	1.3	13.4
Department of Justice: total	1,119.4	87.2	45.9	44.6	1.3	29.0	12.3	12.8	5.6	4.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4
selected programs	670.3	86.7	34.5	33.7	0.8	38.0	14.1	13.3	7.9	4.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3
Department of Labor: total	4,927.8	84.5	46.8	41.1	5.7	29.8	8.0	15.5	5.9	2.5	2.3	3.5	0.3	0.9
selected programs	4,508.7	83.4	43.7	37.6	6.1	31.3	8.4	16.6	6.3	2.7	2.5	3.8	0.4	0.9
Department of Transportation: total	8,476.8	72.2	43.0	34.1	9.0	20.3	8.9	27.8	3.3	3.8	5.7	8.1	2.1	4.7
selected programs	5,798.6	63.7	35.0	25.3	9.7	19.9	8.8	36.3	3.9	4.4	8.2	10.5	3.0	6.4
Atomic Energy Commission 1/	2,623.1	72.1	37.8	20.7	17.2	24.4	9.9	27.9	6.6	8.0	5.3	2.5	4.6	0.8
Environmental Protection Agency: total	1,129.8	85.8	52.4	39.3	13.1	23.8	9.5	14.2	5.0	2.2	2.6	3.5	0.3	0.7
selected programs	825.0	82.4	47.2	32.6	14.6	28.6	6.6	17.6	5.8	2.6	3.2	4.6	0.4	0.9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration: total 1/	3,075.0	98.3	73.3	61.0	12.2	15.1	9.9	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	2/	2/	0.6
Office of Economic Opportunity: total 1/	692.1	78.5	51.2	46.3	4.9	19.1	8.3	21.5	4.6	3.9	4.0	5.0	1.0	3.0
Railroad Retirement Board: total 1/	2,253.8	69.1	34.7	26.8	8.0	23.4	10.9	30.9	8.0	4.5	6.7	8.8	1.1	1.9
Small Business Administration: total	1,792.0	68.7	42.2	34.2	8.0	19.0	7.5	31.3	5.8	4.6	6.8	9.8	1.2	3.1
selected programs	1,708.0	67.3	40.6	32.4	8.2	19.1	7.6	32.7	6.0	4.7	7.2	10.3	1.3	3.2
Veterans Administration: total	19,763.1	82.3	48.5	35.3	13.3	24.5	9.2	17.7	5.3	3.0	3.7	4.2	0.5	1.0
selected programs	14,569.4	82.6	48.2	33.2	15.1	25.2	9.1	17.4	4.9	3.0	3.7	4.1	0.6	1.0
All other agencies: total	29,250.0	85.2	60.6	47.4	13.3	19.5	5.0	14.8	4.9	1.9	3.3	3.2	0.4	1.0
selected programs	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	249,012.4 3/	77.3	46.5	35.7	10.8	22.4	8.4	22.7	5.8	3.7	4.6	5.5	0.9	2.1
Total selected programs	192,351.2 3/	75.3	43.3	32.7	10.6	23.1	8.9	24.7	6.1	4.1	5.1	6.0	1.0	2.4

1/ 100 percent of the Agency's outlays were selected for the analysis.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.
3/ Includes $24 billion which are not direct Federal outlays but represent Federal influence primarily in the form of guaranteed and insured housing, and community facility loans and home mortgage insurance.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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These selected outlays came from 209 Federal programs selected on the basis of (1) their importance relative to total Federal outlays, (2) their relevance in providing public services to the State and county level, and (3) the reliability of the outlay data to the county level. For instance, all defense-related outlays were included, largely because of their relative importance in the Federal spending picture (accounting for about 36 percent of Federal outlays in fiscal year 1972) and their influence on local economies. Other programs, such as grants and loans for development of community water and sewer systems, were included because of their obvious relevance to economic development. On the other hand, some programs were excluded from the analysis because county-level data had been derived by mechanical proration. Other programs were excluded because outlays had been assigned to the county of the location of the State agency administering the programs and thus did not approximate final distribution of the Federal outlays. 2/

Classification of Programs

Outlays for the selected programs totaled $192 billion. These 209 programs were classified into 5 general program types: (1) Agriculture and natural resources, (2) community development, (3) housing, (4) human resource development, and (5) defense, space, and atomic energy.

General program type	Selected programs	Federal outlays	
		Bil. dols.	Pct. of total
Agriculture and natural resources	44	8.8	4.6
Community development	59	12.8	6.7
Housing	29	22.2	11.5
Human resource development	62	78.7	40.9
Defense, NASA, and AEC	15	69.9	36.3
Total	209	192.4	100.0

As a percent of total outlays, the 62 programs under human resource development (education, welfare, social security, and so forth) comprised the largest share

2/ App. table 1 indicates the individual programs where outlays have been prorated by various methods. In total, 43 percent of the selected outlays were from programs where some method of proration was used. However, no serious problems of proration existed in the selected programs. Major prorations among selected programs include (1) welfare programs, where data were prorated on the basis of number of recipients, (2) defense contracts, where outlays were allocated to location of prime contractors, and (3) some where prorations were based on the distribution of employees.

of all selected outlays (40.9 percent) followed closely by combined outlays from the Department of Defense, NASA, and AEC (36.3 percent). Outlays for community development (grants and loans for water and sewer systems, health facilities construction, and small business and transportation funds) represented 6.7 percent of the total, while housing outlays from HUD, the Veterans' Administration (VA), and USDA totaled 11.5 percent of all selected outlays. Outlays for agriculture and natural resources comprised the smallest proportion of selected outlays (4.6 percent).

Each major program type was divided into several specific program types, and each specific program type was comprised of several individual programs having a common focus. For instance, of the 62 programs providing $78.7 billion for human resource development, 9 programs provided $9.4 billion for welfare (see table 2). Within the welfare program, grants to States for Old-Age Assistance payments comprised $1.2 billion. 3/

Outlays for agriculture and natural resources were comprised of USDA funds for direct payments to farmers, various farm conservation programs, and Department of Interior funds for parks and forests. Community development outlays include (1) development loans and grants from the Small Business Administration and the Departments of Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, (2) highway and mass transportation funds from the Department of Transportation, and (3) urban renewal funds from HUD, and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) funds for construction of health service facilities.

Housing outlays were divided into the grant programs of HUD and USDA and the home mortgage insurance programs of HUD. Human resource development programs included those for elementary and secondary education, health, welfare, medical assistance, social security, and employment, and programs exclusively for American Indians. Department of Defense payrolls and contracts and all outlays of NASA and AEC were grouped to form the last category of Federal outlays.

Rural-Urban Classification of Counties

All U.S. counties were grouped according to their official OMB 1973 metropolitan-nonmetropolitan classification (New England areas were generalized to a county basis). Metro (SMSA) counties are more urban than nonmetro counties. Thus, metro counties are referred to as urban counties and nonmetro counties are referred to as being rural. Metro counties were further divided by the population size of the SMSA of which they were a part. Counties within metro areas of 1 million people or more were classed as large metro and further divided into core counties and suburban (fringe) counties. Counties within metropolitan areas of 250,000 to 999,999 people were classed as medium metro, and small metro counties were counties of metro areas of less than 250,000 population. Nonmetro counties were divided according to the absolute size of their urban population and proximity to metro areas. Urbanized, less urbanized, and thinly populated nonmetro counties were counties having at least 20,000 urban residents, 2,500 to 19,999 urban residents, and no urban residents, respectively. Each of the three nonmetropolitan county groups was further divided into those adjacent to an SMSA and those not adjacent to an SMSA.

3/ The distribution of outlays from each of the 209 individual programs is shown in app. table 1.

Table 2--Selected Federal outlays by program groups accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972 1/

Item	Number of programs and appropriations	Federal outlays fiscal year 1972	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil dols.	Percent distribution												
Agriculture and natural resources															
Direct agricultural payments	7	2,979.5	16.7	2.5	.3	2.2	8.1	6.1	83.3	8.0	6.7	18.8	28.3	4.9	16.7
Cropland diversion	3	65.0	17.9	4.6	.5	4.1	7.6	5.7	82.1	7.0	5.1	22.0	26.9	6.3	14.9
Farm loans	5	3,210.2	13.0	3.0	1.4	1.5	5.3	4.8	87.0	6.6	6.2	22.1	29.0	4.6	18.5
Federal influence	4	440.3	10.6	1.3	.1	1.2	4.6	4.7	89.4	7.3	5.8	19.8	30.7	5.4	20.4
Selected salary and staff expenses, USDA	9	897.7	44.5	22.7	19.1	3.6	12.2	9.6	55.5	6.8	7.9	10.2	17.8	3.1	9.7
Natural resources and conservation	16	1,216.8	35.0	13.0	9.1	3.9	15.1	6.9	65.0	6.8	11.6	10.8	23.3	2.3	10.2
Total, excluding federal influence	40	8,369.1	20.9	6.4	4.0	2.4	8.4	6.1	79.1	7.2	7.3	18.0	26.7	4.2	15.7
Total, including federal influence	44	8,809.4	20.4	6.1	3.8	2.3	8.3	6.0	79.6	7.2	7.3	18.1	26.9	4.3	15.9
Community development															
Community development loans, direct	10	1,256.8	46.7	29.6	23.1	6.5	12.1	5.0	53.3	5.6	4.2	12.8	15.5	4.6	10.6
Federal influence	8	1,477.3	53.3	26.1	19.0	7.1	18.2	9.0	46.7	7.8	6.1	11.1	14.9	1.9	4.8
Community development grants	25	2,516.1	77.8	39.5	31.9	7.6	28.8	9.5	22.2	6.2	4.3	3.8	5.6	.7	1.7
Transportation	5	5,798.6	63.7	35.0	25.3	9.7	19.9	8.8	36.3	3.9	4.4	8.2	10.5	3.0	6.4
Urban renewal	6	1,726.9	87.7	47.4	41.1	6.4	29.1	11.2	12.3	3.8	3.5	1.9	3.1	.1	.1
Health facility construction	5	47.6	62.0	20.5	17.0	3.4	29.9	11.7	38.0	4.9	9.1	10.5	12.1	.1	1.2
Total, excluding federal influence	51	11,346.0	68.6	37.2	28.9	8.4	22.4	8.9	31.4	4.6	4.2	6.8	8.8	2.2	4.8
Total, including federal influence	59	12,823.2	66.8	36.0	27.7	8.2	21.9	8.9	33.2	4.9	4.4	7.3	9.5	2.2	4.8
Housing															
Housing grants	5	816.0	98.7	76.5	76.5	.0	20.7	1.6	1.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.0	.2
Housing loans (federal influence)	24	21,354.5	84.2	48.5	34.0	14.5	26.2	9.6	15.8	4.1	2.9	3.4	3.7	.6	1.0
Total	29	22,170.5	84.8	49.5	35.5	14.0	26.0	9.3	15.2	4.0	2.8	3.4	3.6	.6	1.0
Human resource development															
Elementary and secondary education	8	1,832.2	64.3	35.5	30.3	5.2	20.7	8.1	35.7	6.3	4.3	8.7	10.2	1.9	4.3
Health	17	962.9	73.7	42.4	37.9	4.4	23.6	7.6	26.3	5.5	3.4	4.0	6.8	1.2	5.4
Welfare	9	9,418.4	74.0	48.4	41.6	6.8	18.7	6.8	26.0	5.4	3.4	6.2	7.2	1.3	2.6
Medical assistance	1	4,236.6	70.3	47.3	40.1	7.2	16.6	6.5	29.7	6.0	3.3	7.6	8.1	1.5	3.0
Social Security and other retirements	11	57,211.1	71.0	40.5	30.6	10.0	22.0	8.5	29.0	7.2	3.7	7.0	7.5	1.2	2.4
Employment opportunities, manpower training and development programs	14	4,508.7	83.4	43.7	37.6	6.1	31.3	8.4	16.6	6.3	2.7	2.6	3.8	.4	.9
Programs for American Indians	2	483.2	28.8	13.0	12.5	.5	12.0	3.8	71.2	8.0	8.7	12.0	17.8	2.4	22.2
Total	62	78,652.9	71.6	41.8	32.8	9.0	21.7	8.1	28.4	6.8	3.6	6.7	7.4	1.2	2.6
Defense															
Defense payrolls	4	27,457.7	80.8	34.1	21.9	12.1	32.2	14.6	19.2	7.7	7.3	1.8	1.7	.3	.4
Defense contracts	6	36,739.3	88.0	59.0	46.0	13.0	22.2	6.7	12.0	5.1	2.6	1.5	2.1	.2	.4
Atomic Energy Commission	2	2,623.1	72.1	37.8	20.7	17.2	24.4	9.9	27.9	6.6	8.0	5.3	2.5	4.6	.8
National Aeronautics and Space Admin.	3	3,075.0	98.3	73.3	61.0	12.2	15.1	9.9	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total	15	69,895.2	85.0	49.0	36.3	12.8	25.9	10.1	15.0	6.0	4.6	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.4
GRAND TOTAL	209	192,351.2	75.3	43.3	32.7	10.6	23.1	8.9	24.7	6.2	4.1	5.1	6.0	1.1	2.4

1/ See Appendix table 1 for all programs by agency included in each program category. Federal influence refers to guaranteed and insured loans and home mortgage insurance.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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In total, the 10 groups of counties (4 metro, 6 nonmetro) represent varying degrees of urban influence upon the county's population; that is, the groupings represent an urban-to-rural scale with the most urban (exhibiting the most urban influence) being the core counties of large metro areas and the most rural being nonmetro counties with no urban residents and not adjacent to an SMSA.

Metro and nonmetro counties by county groups are shown in figures 1 and 2. Each county group is described as follows:

I. Metropolitan (SMSA) Counties (fig. 1)

Counties containing at least 1 city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or adjacent cities with a combined population of 50,000, plus contiguous counties that are essentially metropolitan in character and integrated by reason of their inhabitants commuting to the central city.

1. Large Metropolitan

Counties of SMSA's having at least 1 million population in 1970. Examples of such SMSA's are New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston, and Boston.

a. Core Counties

Examples of such counties (or the equivalent) are the District of Columbia; the five counties of New York City; Orleans Parish, La.; St. Louis City and County; and Cook County, Ill. Twenty-nine percent of the U.S. population lived in core counties of large SMSA's in 1970. The average population was over 1.2 million people (table 3). As a group these counties grew slower in population during the 1960's than the U.S. population as a whole (11.3 percent in contrast to 13.3 percent for the United States) but had a median family income of roughly $1,000 higher than the U.S. average.

b. Fringe Counties

Examples of fringe (suburban) counties of large SMSA's are Montgomery County, Md., and Fairfax County, Va.; Cobb County, Ga., of the Atlanta SMSA; and Bucks County, Pa., of the Philadelphia area. Fringe counties had an average 1970 population of almost 200,000 and a 1969 median family income of $11,990, highest of any county group and $1,400 more than in the core counties. These counties as a group increased in population during the 1960's by one-third. This population growth rate was almost three times that of the neighboring core counties. Over 80 percent of the fringe counties had population growth rates above the U.S. average of 13.3 percent.

2. Counties of Medium Metropolitan Areas

These counties comprise SMSA's with populations of 250,000 to 999,999. Some SMSA's which fall into the class include Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Birmingham, and Salt Lake City. As a group, counties of the medium SMSA's averaged 179,000 persons in 1970 and had a 1960-70 population

0019

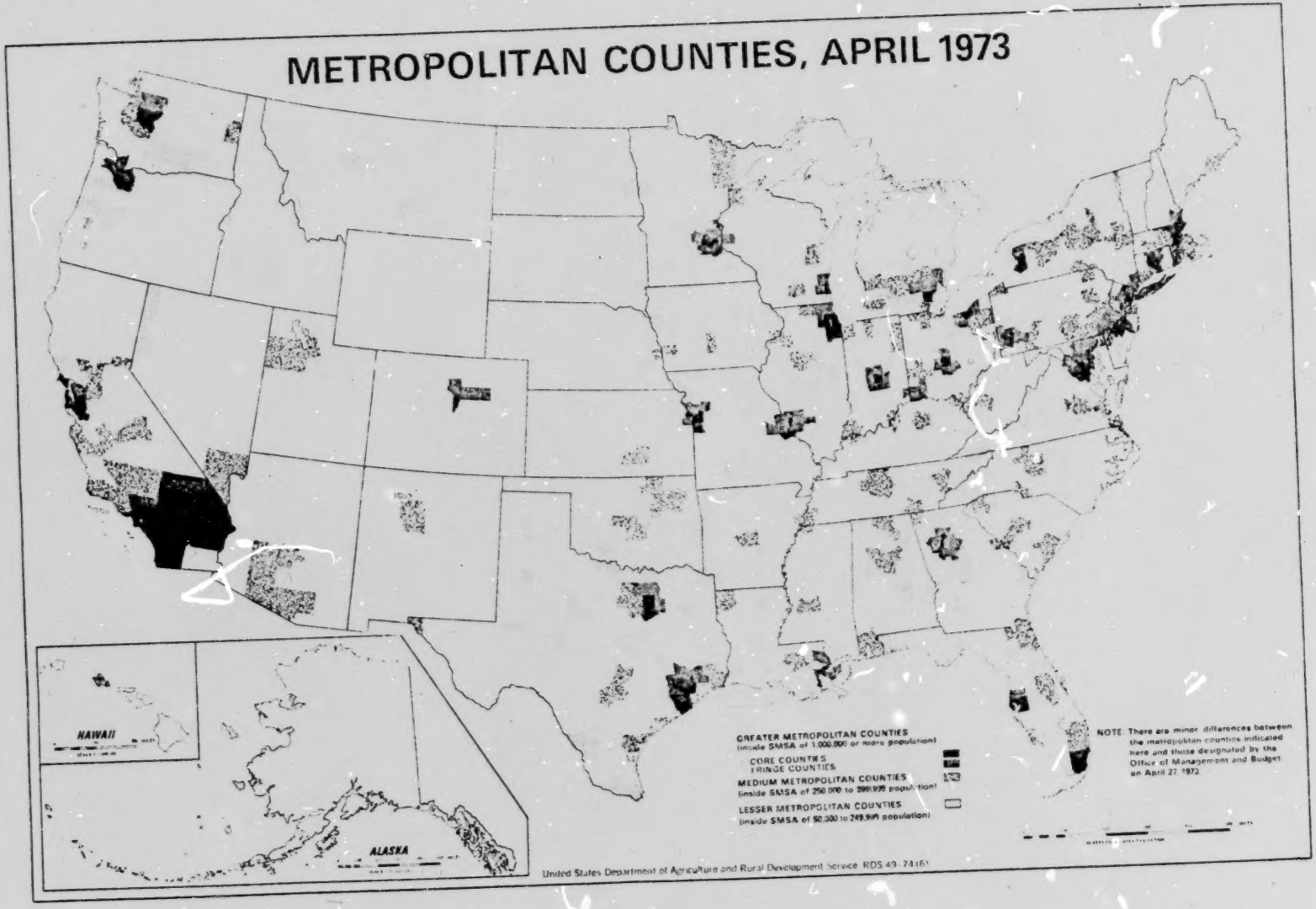
METROPOLITAN COUNTIES, APRIL 1973
HAWAII
ALASKA
GREATER METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(inside SMSA of 1,000,000 or more population)
CORE COUNTIES
FRINGE COUNTIES
MEDIUM METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(inside SMSA of 250,000 to 999,999 population)
LESSER METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(inside SMSA of 50,000 to 249,999 population)
NOTE: There are minor differences between the metropolitan counties indicated here and those designated by the Office of Management and Budget on April 27, 1973.
United States Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Service RDS 49-74 (6)

Figure 1

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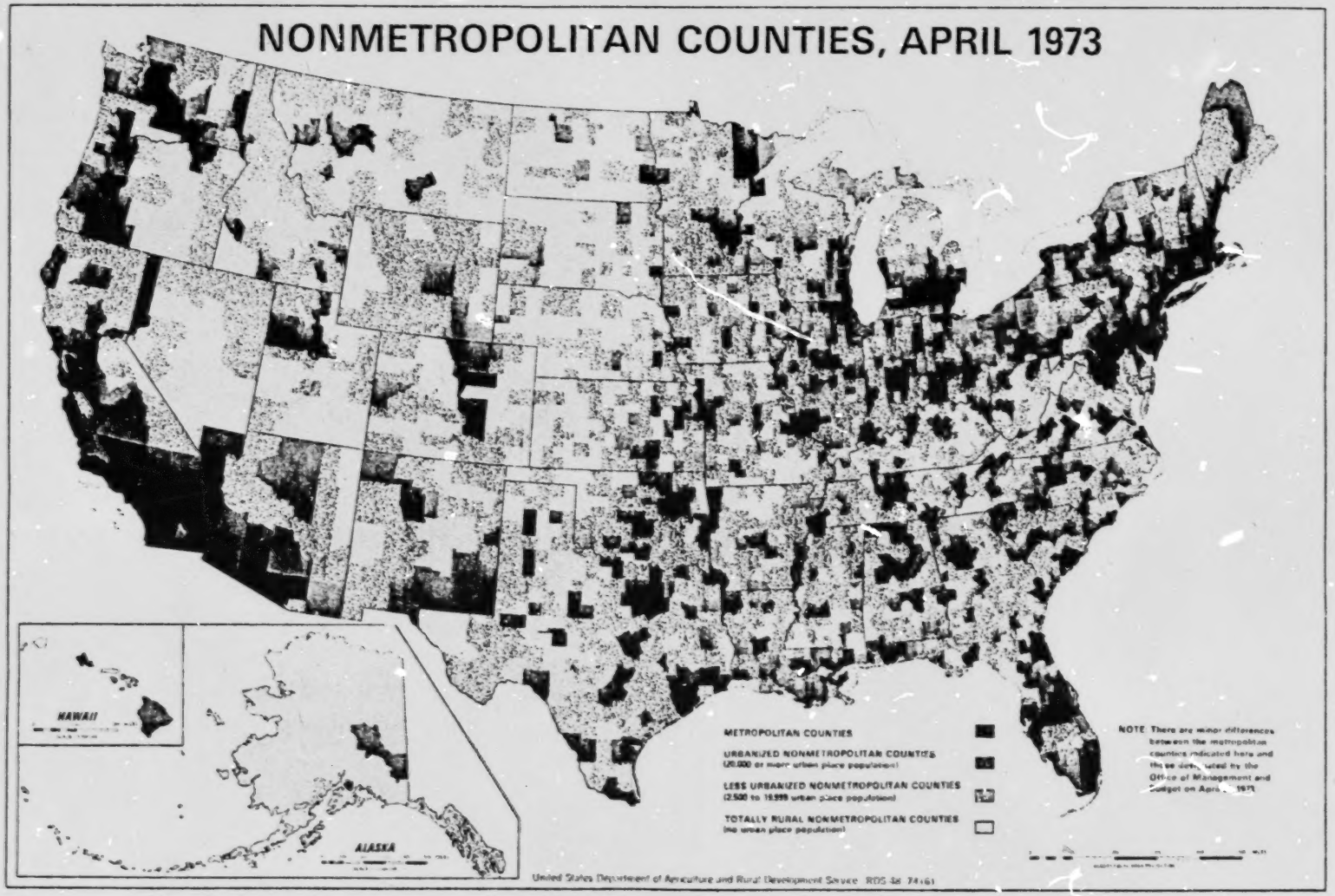
NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, APRIL 1973
HAWAII
ALASKA
METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
URBANIZED NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(20,000 or more urban place population)
LESS URBANIZED NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(2,500 to 19,999 urban place population)
TOTALLY RURAL NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(no urban place population)
NOTE There are minor differences
between the metropolitan
counties indicated here and
those delineated by the
Office of Management and
Budget on April 1971
United States Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Service RDS-SE 74-(6)

Figure 2

Table 3--Selected characteristics of counties within metro and nonmetro county groups, 1970

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Number of counties	3,097	612	175	48	127	258	179	2,485	191	137	564	721	246	626
Population, 1970 (Thous.)	203,212.9	147,996.3	84,464.8	59,168.5	25,296.3	46,078.2	17,453.3	55,216.5	11,966.8	7,644.3	13,307.4	13,598.0	2,325.4	4,374.7
Percent of U.S.	100.0	72.8	41.6	29.1	12.4	22.7	8.6	27.2	6.9	3.8	6.5	6.7	1.1	2.2
Average per county	65,616	241,824	482,656	1,232,677	199,184	178,598	97,505	22,220	73,125	55,798	23,595	18,860	9,453	6,988
Growth rate, 1960-70 (Pct.)	13.3	17.0	17.1	11.3	33.5	17.5	15.4	6.4	12.3	7.8	4.0	-0.5	0.4	-4.4
Median family income, 1969 (Dols.)	9,590	10,406	11,034	10,591	11,990	9,838	8,976	7,615	8,701	8,086	7,456	7,094	6,412	6,142
Median family income, 1959 (Dols.)	5,660	6,211	6,620	6,481	6,998	5,816	5,355	4,278	5,135	4,820	4,053	3,920	3,270	3,245
Growth rate, 1959-69 (Pct.)	69.4	67.5	66.7	63.4	71.3	69.2	67.6	78.0	69.4	67.8	84.0	81.0	96.1	89.3
Census region:	Percent distribution of counties within group													
Northeast	7.0	16.3	21.7	33.3	17.3	19.0	7.3	4.7	20.4	5.8	5.5	3.0	2.0	1.9
North Central	34.1	29.1	35.4	25.0	39.4	24.4	29.6	35.3	29.8	30.7	34.6	36.6	22.0	42.3
South	44.8	44.1	29.7	18.8	33.8	48.8	51.4	44.9	36.1	41.6	52.8	43.6	63.4	35.6
West	14.1	10.5	13.1	22.9	9.4	7.8	11.7	15.1	13.6	21.9	7.1	16.8	12.6	20.1
Per capita income, 1969:														
Lowest decile	10.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.4	12.0	1.6	2.2	9.9	9.4	21.5	18.5
2nd to 5th decile	40.0	15.4	6.8	0.0	9.4	18.2	19.6	46.1	24.6	26.3	47.5	49.5	52.4	49.2
6th to 9th decile	40.0	48.4	36.6	22.9	41.7	48.1	60.3	37.9	63.9	67.2	40.2	38.6	22.4	26.8
Highest decile	10.0	34.5	56.6	77.1	48.8	31.8	16.8	4.0	9.9	4.4	2.3	2.5	3.7	5.4
Population, 1970:														
100,000 and over	11.1	51.1	63.4	100.0	49.6	45.3	47.5	1.3	14.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 99,999	10.8	19.0	14.8	0.0	20.5	19.4	22.3	8.8	62.3	53.3	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
25,000 to 49,999	18.2	17.0	14.3	0.0	19.7	22.5	11.7	18.5	23.0	42.3	35.5	20.5	2.0	0.6
10,000 to 24,999	32.1	9.3	6.3	0.0	8.7	10.1	11.2	37.7	0.0	1.4	55.0	58.1	35.4	19.0
5,000 to 9,999	17.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.7	5.6	21.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	18.2	44.7	39.9
2,500 to 4,999	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	11.4	26.4
Less than 2,500	3.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	14.1
Population growth:1960-70:														
Less than -5.0 percent	28.4	2.4	2.3	8.3	0.0	1.2	4.5	34.8	4.7	16.0	19.3	37.2	36.2	58.8
-5.0 to 0 percent	15.5	6.9	5.1	14.6	1.6	4.6	11.7	17.7	12.0	14.6	21.1	19.3	20.3	14.1
0.1 to 13.3 percent	31.7	32.5	21.7	37.5	15.7	35.3	39.1	31.5	42.4	35.0	44.3	32.4	27.6	16.4
Greater than U.S. average (13.3 percent)	24.3	58.2	70.9	39.6	82.7	58.9	44.7	16.0	40.8	34.3	15.2	11.1	15.9	10.7

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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growth rate above the national average and a median family income of $9,838, roughly $250 above the national average. Almost three-fourths of these counties were in the South and North Central regions.

3. Counties of Small Metropolitan Areas

These counties comprise SMSA's of under 250,000 persons in 1970. Examples of lesser SMSA's are Lawton, Okla.; Lynchburg, Va.; Fargo-Moorhead, N.D.-Minn.; Portland, Me.; and Eugene, Oreg. Average 1970 population of the counties was 97.5 thousand. During the 1960's, the population of these counties grew slightly faster than the U.S. population as a whole. The counties had a median family income in 1969 of $8,976, $614 below the national average of $9,590. As was the case with medium metropolitan counties, a large majority (over 80 percent) of these counties were located in the South and North Central region, with over one-half located in the South.

II. Nonmetropolitan (non-SMSA) Counties (fig. 2)

All counties not qualifying as metropolitan.

4. Urbanized Counties--having 20,000 or more urban residents in 1970.

a. Counties Adjacent to an SMSA

The average 1970 population of such nonmetropolitan counties was 73,000, up 12.3 percent from 1960. In terms of population growth, these counties fall slightly below the national average. Their 1969 median family income was $8,701, $889 below the national average.

b. Counties Not Adjacent to an SMSA

These counties averaged 55.8 thousand in population in 1970, substantially below the population of urbanized nonmetropolitan counties adjacent to an SMSA. Also, these counties had 1960-70 population growth rates substantially below those of counties adjacent to an SMSA--7.8 in contrast to 12.3 percent. Over 40 percent of these counties were located in the South. Median family income was $8,086, $1,504 less than the national average.

5. Less Urbanized Counties Having 2,500 to 19,999 Urban Residents in 1970

a. Counties Adjacent to an SMSA

The average 1970 county population in this group was 23.6 thousand, representing a 4-percent increase over the 1960 population. Thus, the population growth rate in this county group was less than one-third the national average. Over 40 percent of these counties lost population during the 1960's. Median family income was $7,456, $2,134 less than the national average.

b. Counties Not Adjacent to an SMSA

As was the case with the two urbanized county groups, the adjacent-not adjacent to SMSA comparison within the less urbanized group shows the positive effects in terms of population growth and income of proximity to a metropolitan area. Here the county group not adjacent to an SMSA lost population during the 1960's and the adjacent group grew by 4 percent. Median family income in 1969 was $7,094, $362 less than for the "adjacent" group of counties, and $2,496 below the national average.

6. Thinly Populated Counties Having No Urban Residents in 1970

a. Counties Adjacent to an SMSA

These counties averaged 9,453 people in 1970. Over all, the population in these counties was fairly stable during the 1960's, showing only a slight increase over the decade. Median family income in 1969 was $6,412, over $3,000 below the national average. Almost two-thirds of the counties were located in the South.

b. Counties Not Adjacent to an SMSA

The average 1970 population of counties within this group was less than 7,000. As a group, these counties lost 4.4 percent of their population during the 1960's. Median family income was the lowest for any county group--$6,142, $3,448 below the national average.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS

In Federal programs selected for this analysis, three-fourths of total outlays accrued to metro counties and one-fourth to nonmetro counties (table 2). Per capita outlays for the United States totaled $947 (fig. 3). 4/ In metro counties, they were $980--14 percent higher than the $859 per capita outlays in nonmetro counties. Metro-nonmetro differences in the composition of Federal outlays are outlined in table 4. Whereas outlays for agriculture and natural resources were of little significance in metro counties (comprising only 1.2 percent of all selected outlays), in nonmetro counties such outlays represented a significant part (14.8 percent) of the total Federal outlay package. Per capita community development outlays were higher in nonmetro counties, but per capita outlays for housing in metro counties were over twice as large as in nonmetro counties. The metro-nonmetro distribution of Federal outlays for human resource development slightly favored nonmetro counties, but outlays for defense, NASA, and AEC greatly favored metro counties. Per capita outlays for these three areas were over twice as large in metro counties as in nonmetro counties.

Table 4--Composition of Federal outlays in metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	United States		Metro counties		Nonmetro counties	
	Per capita outlays	Percent of total	Per capita outlays	Percent of total	Per capita outlays	Percent of total
	Dols.	Pct.	Dols.	Pct.	Dols.	Pct.
Agriculture and natural resources	43	4.5	12	1.2	127	14.8
Community development	63	6.7	58	5.9	77	9.0
Housing	109	11.5	127	13.0	61	7.1
Human resource development	387	40.9	381	38.9	404	47.0
Defense, NASA, and AEC	344	36.3	402	41.0	190	22.1
Total	947	100.0	980	100.0	859	100.0

Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

4/ Nonmetropolitan counties gained a slightly larger share of the selected Federal outlays (totaling $192 billion) than of total outlays (totaling $249 billion)--24.7 percent and 22.7 percent, respectively (table 1). Both nonmetro percentages were less than the nonmetro share of the population (27.2 percent). Thus, for both total and selected Federal outlays, per capita outlays were higher in metro counties than in nonmetro counties. The distribution of total Federal outlays favors metro counties, relative to the metro-nonmetro distribution of the selected outlays, largely because of the influence of defense outlays and high technology outlays under NASA and AEC.

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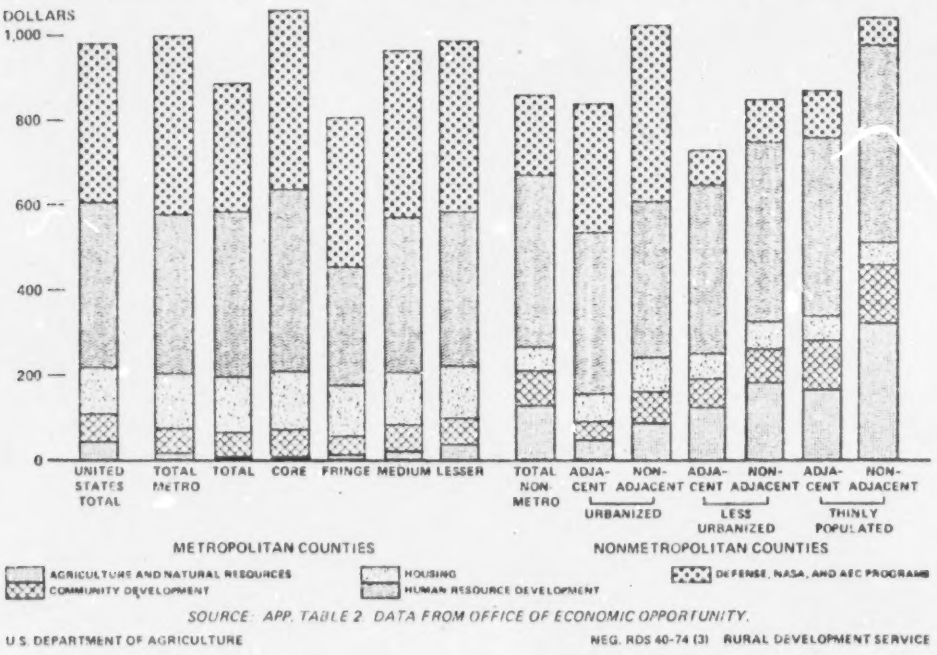

Figure 3

Among the 10 metro and nonmetro groupings of counties in figure 3, the core counties of the large metropolitan areas (1 million population or more) had the largest per capita Federal outlay ($1,063), followed closely by a $1,044 per capita outlay in the most rural of all nonmetro counties (counties having no urban population and not adjacent to an SMSA). Thus, over all selected programs, the most urban and the most rural county groups had the highest Federal outlays on a per capita basis. However, little similarity existed in the composition of Federal outlays accruing to these two groups of counties. As expected, outlays for agriculture and natural resources were a major element in the total Federal package accruing to the most rural counties (comprising almost one-third of total outlays), but they were of little significance in the most urban counties. On the other hand, outlays for defense, NASA, and AEC comprised 40 percent (totaling $428 per capita) of all outlays in the urban, core counties, but represented only 6.6 percent (totaling $69 per capita) in the most rural, nonmetro county group. Per capita outlays from all housing programs were over twice as large in the core counties of large metro areas as in the most rural, nonmetro counties ($133 and $50, respectively). Conversely, per capita Federal outlays for community development were almost three times larger in the most rural, nonmetro counties--$142 compared with $60 in core counties of large metro areas. Per capita Federal outlays for human resource development totaled $463 in the most rural, nonmetro counties and $436 in the highly urbanized, metro core counties.

Lowest per capita outlays were in the less urbanized nonmetro counties (having 2,500-19,999 urban residents) which are adjacent to an SMSA ($732) and in the fringe counties of large metro areas ($806). Major differences in the composition of Federal outlays for these two county groups involve the relative

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magnitude of outlays for defense and agriculture and natural resources. Defense outlays in the fringe (suburban) counties were four times larger than in the less urbanized, nonmetro counties, while agriculture and natural resource outlays were substantially larger in the less urbanized nonmetro counties.

By grouping counties by their rate of population growth during the 1960's, by 1969 per capita income, and by region, it was found that per capita Federal outlays across all selected programs were: (1) highest in counties which experienced 1960-70 population losses of more than 5 percent but higher in the fastest growing group (with growth rates above the national average of 13.3 percent) than in the two "middle" growth groups; (2) highest in counties with per capita incomes in the top 10 percent of all counties; and (3) among census regions, highest in the West and lowest in the North Central region (fig. 4).

Figure 4 shows that (1) high defense and housing outlays were associated with fast-growing counties, high-income counties, and counties of the South and West, (2) the highest per capita outlays for human resource development were in counties that lost population during the 1960's and low-income counties, (3) high per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources tended to be found in counties with recent population losses, low-income counties, and counties of the North Central region, and (4) community development outlays, on a per capita basis, tended to be high in low-income counties and counties with recent population losses.

Differences in per capita Federal outlays among metro and nonmetro counties are most pronounced in counties with 1960-70 population losses of 5 percent or

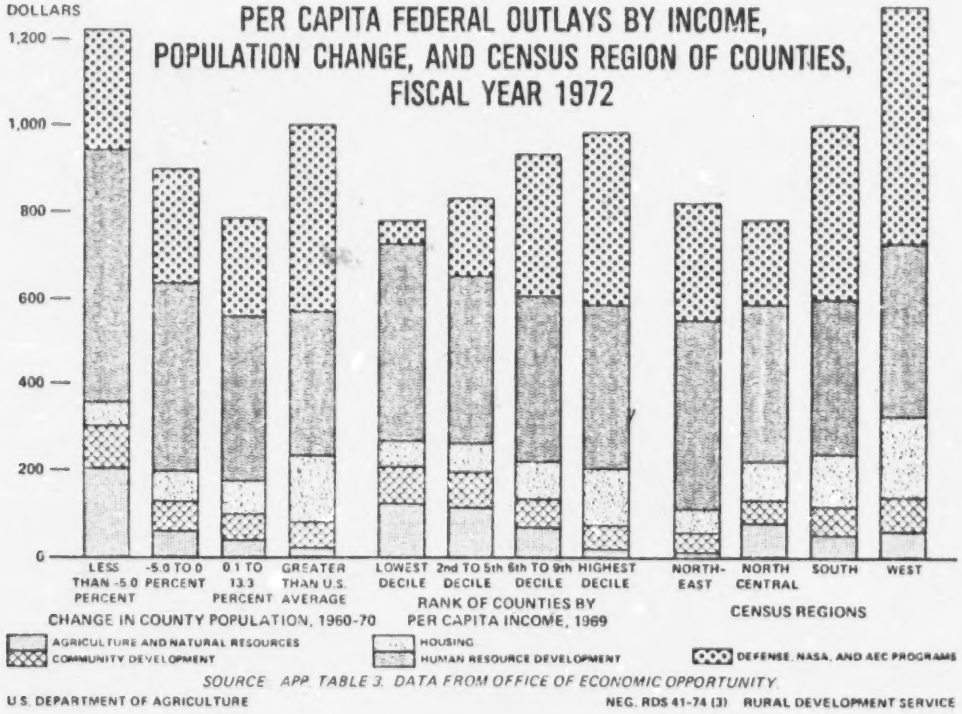

Figure 4

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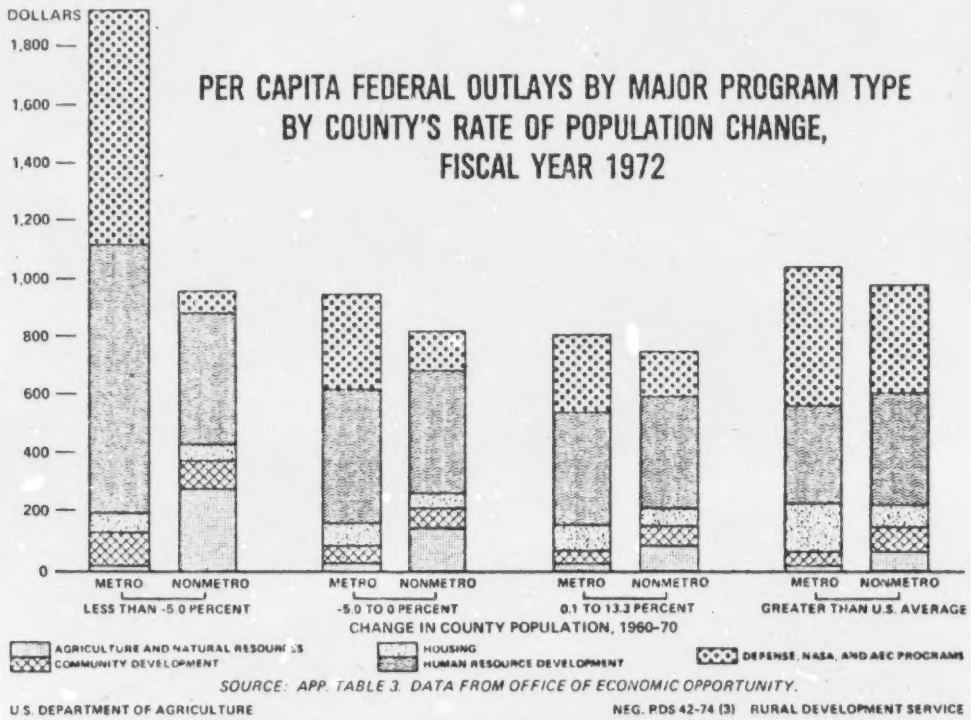
more (fig. 5). Per capita Federal outlays in metro counties with population losses of 5 percent or more totaled $1,921, compared with $959 in nonmetro counties which experienced similar population losses. While outlays for human resource development in these declining metro counties far outstripped such outlays in declining nonmetro counties, differences in defense outlays contributed even more to these metro-nonmetro differences. Per capita defense outlays were over 10 times higher in declining metro counties than in nonmetro counties with similar population losses.



SOURCE: APP. TABLE 3. DATA FROM OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. PDS 42-74 (3) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Figure 5

Agriculture and Natural Resource Outlays

Federal outlays for agriculture and natural resources totaled $8.8 billion in fiscal year 1972. These outlays consisted of $3.0 billion in direct payments to farmers, $3.6 billion in farm loans (including guaranteed and insured loans), and $1.2 billion for natural resources and conservation. These programs were oriented to rural areas, with 79.6 percent of such outlays accruing to nonmetro counties. On a per capita basis, these outlays totaled $43 for the United States as a whole, ranging from a low of $6 per capita in the largest metro areas to $320 in the most rural, nonmetro county group (table 5).

For the more rural county groups, these outlays are the most important ones as a component of total Federal outlays. In the thinly populated counties not adjacent to an SMSA, outlays for agriculture and natural resources comprised 30.6 percent of the total Federal spending package accruing to such counties, in contrast to only 4.5 percent for all U.S. counties.

Table 5--Federal outlays for agriculture and natural resources accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972 1/

Item	Dollars/ capita	Percent of total				
		Total	Direct payments and cropland diversion	Farm loans	Selected appropriations, USDA	Natural resources and conservation
		Percent				
United States, total	43	100.0	34.5	41.4	10.2	13.8
Metropolitan, total	12	100.0	28.3	25.8	22.2	23.7
Large, total	6	100.0	14.5	18.6	37.6	29.2
Core	6	100.0	2.8	13.5	50.9	32.9
Fringe	8	100.0	34.0	26.8	15.9	23.4
Medium	16	100.0	33.7	26.1	15.0	25.2
Small	30	100.0	34.8	33.0	16.3	15.9
Nonmetropolitan, total	127	100.0	36.2	45.4	7.1	11.3
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA	45	100.0	38.4	38.8	9.7	13.1
Not adjacent to SMSA	84	100.0	31.9	34.9	11.1	22.1
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA	120	100.0	36.0	50.0	5.7	8.3
Not adjacent to SMSA	174	100.0	36.3	45.0	6.7	12.0
Thinly populated:						
Adjacent to SMSA	163	100.0	39.5	45.7	7.4	7.4
Not adjacent to SMSA	320	100.0	36.2	48.8	6.2	8.8

Percentage may not total to 100 because of rounding.
1/ Metro-nonmetro classification as of April, 1973.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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The mix of agriculture and natural resource outlays differed substantially across types of counties. Staff salaries and expenses of the Farmers Home Administration, Forest Service, and Soil Conservation Service accounted for a substantial share of these relatively small outlays in metro counties (as high as 50 percent in core counties of large metro areas) but were small, in relation to direct payments and farm loans, in the more rural county groups. The farm population is the target of direct agriculture payments and farm loans and although the primary concerns of the included USDA appropriations are rural matters, a significant part of these outlays (44.5 percent) accrue to metro counties because of State personnel location (see table 2).

Among nonmetro counties, per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources were inversely related to recent population growth. Such per capita outlays in nonmetro counties with 1960-70 population losses of over 5 percent were over four times per capita outlays in nonmetro counties growing faster than the U.S. average (fig. 6).

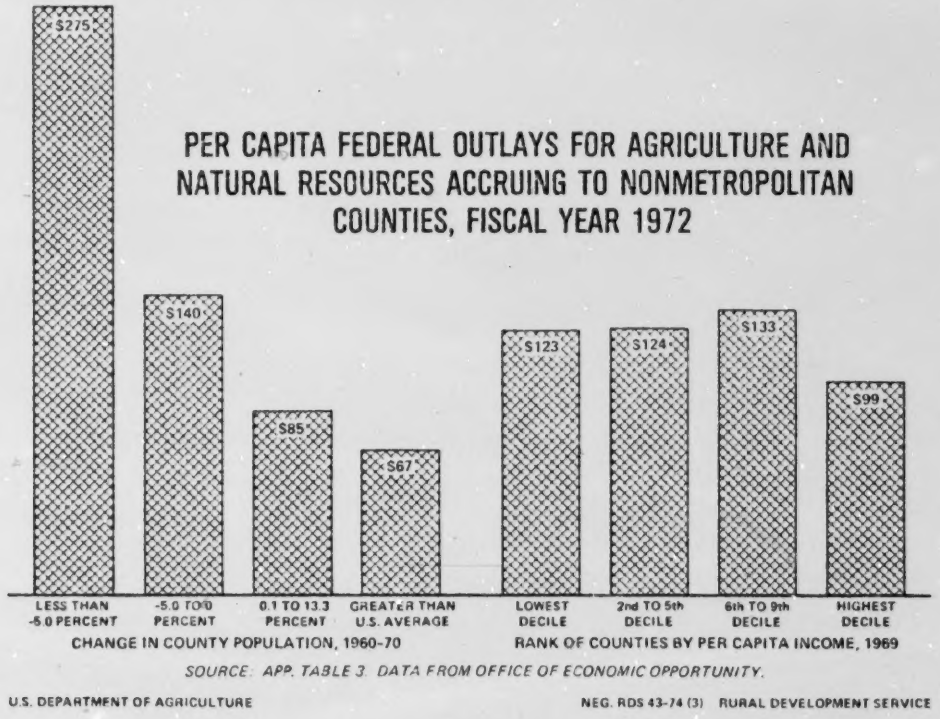

Figure 6

Community Development Outlays

Federal outlays in fiscal year 1972 for this group of programs totaled $12.8 billion--$1.3 billion in direct loans from USDA, the Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration; $1.5 billion in insured loans and $2.5 billion in grants to communities and businesses; $5.8 billion in transportation outlays; $1.7 billion for urban renewal; and $47.6 million for construction of health care facilities.

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As a group, per capita outlays for community development programs were substantially higher in nonmetro counties ($77) than in metro counties ($58) and much higher in the most rural, nonmetro counties ($142) than in the counties of large metro areas ($55). But differences in transportation outlays (mainly for highway construction) explain much of the total differences (table 6). In turn, intercounty group differences in per capita transportation outlays are largely a function of the differences in population density. Almost 39 percent of outlays from the major highway planning and construction program, totaling $4.9 billion, went to nonmetro counties and 7.2 percent went to the most rural, nonmetro counties (see app. table 1). Community development loans as a group were approximately equally divided between metro and nonmetro counties, with the USDA loans for communities (rural electrification and telephone loans and water and sewer loans) being concentrated in nonmetro counties and loans to business and development companies, from Commerce and the Small Business Administration, being concentrated in metro counties. Community grants, as a group, favored metro counties, where per capita outlays totaled $13 in contrast to $10 in nonmetro counties.

As with community loans, the nonmetro-oriented programs of the Department of Agriculture (comprised largely of grants for water and sewer system development) were outweighted by the more metro-oriented grants of HUD, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the law enforcement programs of the Department of Justice. For example, the nonmetro-oriented outlays from the five USDA grant programs for water and sewer development totaled $45 million and were far outweighted by the $780 million outlays of EPA programs for construction of waste water treatment works. Over 80 percent of EPA outlays for this program accrued to metro counties.

Community development outlays favored both metro and nonmetro counties with population losses of over 5 percent (fig. 7). The greatest metro-nonmetro

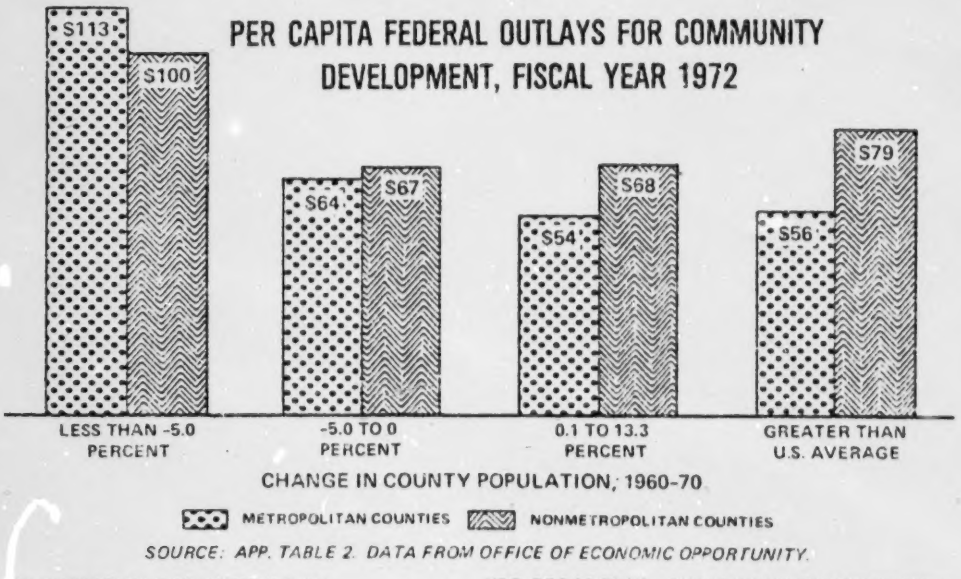

Figure 7

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Table 6--Per capita Federal outlays for community development accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	Dollars/ capita	Percent of total				
		Total	Community development loans	Community development grants 1/	Transportation	Urban renewal
		Percent of total outlays				
United States, total	63	100.0	21.3	20.0	45.2	13.5
Metropolitan, total	58	100.0	16.0	23.2	43.1	17.7
Large, total	55	100.0	16.4	21.8	44.0	17.8
Core	60	100.0	16.0	22.8	41.2	19.9
Fringe	42	100.0	17.7	18.3	53.5	10.4
Medium	61	100.0	15.0	26.2	40.9	17.8
Small	66	100.0	17.1	21.4	44.7	16.8
Nonmetropolitan, total	77	100.0	32.0	13.5	49.5	5.0
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA	45	100.0	29.3	24.9	35.5	10.3
Not adjacent to SMSA	74	100.0	25.2	19.6	44.5	10.6
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA	70	100.0	34.9	10.8	50.8	3.4
Not adjacent to SMSA	90	100.0	33.9	12.0	49.8	4.3
Thinly populated:						
Adjacent to SMSA	119	100.0	31.1	6.2	62.3	0.4
Not adjacent to SMSA	142	100.0	33.0	6.9	59.7	0.3

Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

1/ Includes health facility construction.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

0031

difference in community development outlays was in counties with population growth rates above the national average of 13.3 percent, where nonmetro outlays were 41 percent higher than in fast-growing metro counties.

Housing Outlays

Federal housing outlays in fiscal year 1972 totaled $22.2 billion and represented expenditures from USDA, HUD, and the Veterans' Administration (VA). Only a small part (3.7 percent, or $816 million) of the housing outlays represented direct Federal spending. Such direct housing outlays included outlays for USDA farm labor housing programs and self-help housing grants and HUD's low-rent public housing and housing for the handicapped and elderly. The vast majority of the Federal housing outlays was represented by HUD's mortgage insurance programs and VA's Guaranteed and Insured Loans. Combined outlays from the major home mortgage insurance program of HUD and VA's guaranteed and insured loan program accounted for over $16.2 billion of the $22.2 billion housing total.

In total, Federal outlays for housing greatly favored metro areas. On a per capita basis, housing outlays in metro counties averaged $127 in contrast to an average of $61 in nonmetro counties and only $50 in the most rural of nonmetro counties (table 7). Almost $9 in $10 of outlays from the two major

Table 7--Federal outlays for housing accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	Dollars/ capita	Percent of total		
		Total	Grants	Loans
United States, total	109	100.0	3.7	96.3
Metropolitan, total	127	100.0	4.3	95.7
Large, total	130	100.0	5.7	94.3
Core	133	100.0	7.9	92.1
Fringe	122	100.0	0.0	100.0
Medium	125	100.0	2.9	97.1
Small	118	100.0	0.6	99.4
Nonmetropolitan, total	61	100.0	0.3	99.7
Urbanized:				
Adjacent to SMSA	63	100.0	0.3	99.7
Not adjacent to SMSA	82	100.0	0.4	99.6
Less urbanized:				
Adjacent to SMSA	55	100.0	0.2	99.8
Not adjacent to SMSA	59	100.0	0.2	99.8
Thinly populated:				
Adjacent to SMSA	57	100.0	0.2	99.8
Not adjacent to SMSA	50	100.0	0.9	99.1

Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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housing programs (HUD's home mortgage and VA's guaranteed and insured loans) accrued to metro counties (app. table 1). Housing grants, while comprising only 3.7 percent of housing outlays for the United States as a whole, were most important in the core counties of large metro areas (comprising 7.9 percent of total housing outlays there) and least important in nonmetro counties. Low-rent public housing grants, which were almost exclusively in metro counties, comprised over 97 percent of all housing grants across all county groups.

Figure 8 clearly shows that the influence of Federal funds on the Nation's housing is greatest in fast-growing counties, particularly fast-growing metro counties. The strong orientation of total Federal housing outlays toward metro areas existed despite the inferior quality of nonmetro housing. Whereas nonmetro counties gained only 15 percent of all Federal housing outlays, 60 percent of the U.S. housing units without complete plumbing in 1969 were in nonmetro counties (table 8).

Table 8--Distribution of Federal housing outlays and quality of housing among metro and nonmetro counties

Item	Housing outlays, fiscal year 1972	Housing units without complete plumbing, 1970
	Bil. dols.	Million
United States	22.2	4.7
	Percent of U.S. total	
Metropolitan	84.8	39.5
Large, total	49.5	16.8
Core	35.5	12.0
Fringe	14.0	4.8
Medium	26.0	14.8
Small	9.3	7.8
Nonmetropolitan	15.2	60.5
Urbanized:		
Adjacent to SMSA	4.0	8.0
Not adjacent to SMSA	2.8	5.4
Less urbanized:		
Adjacent to SMSA	3.3	16.0
Not adjacent to SMSA	3.6	17.7
Thinly populated:		
Adjacent to SMSA	0.6	4.6
Not adjacent to SMSA	1.0	8.7

Subgroups of percentages may not equal total because of rounding.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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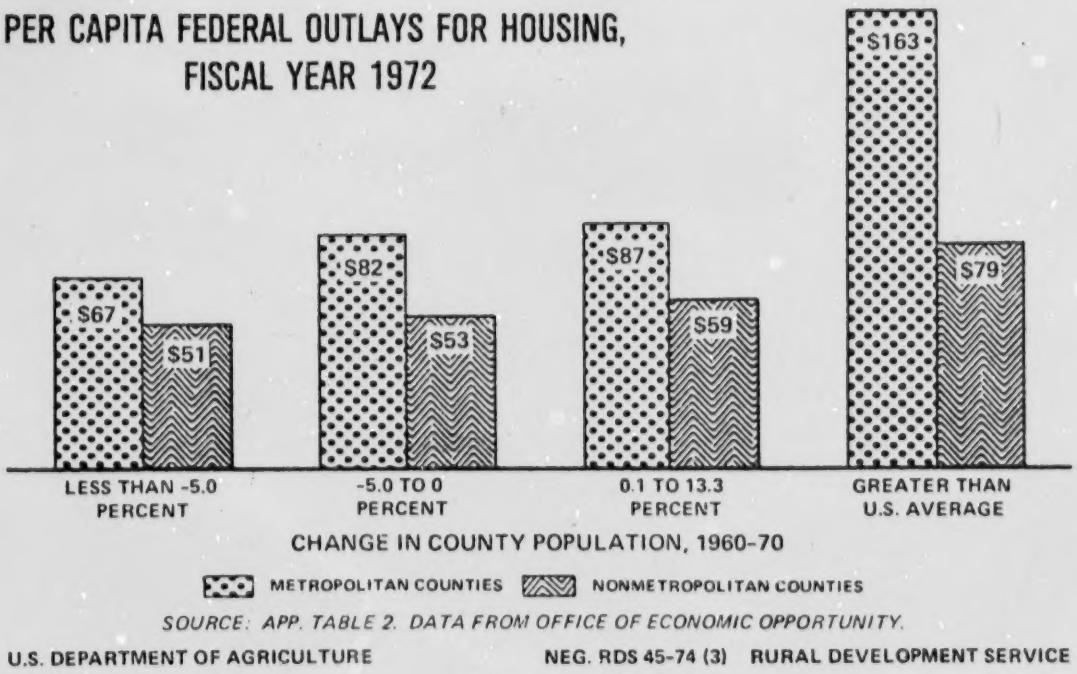

Figure 8

Human Resource Development Outlays

Federal outlays for human resource development totaled $78.7 billion, or 40.9 percent of all selected outlays in fiscal year 1972. Selected outlays include those for elementary and secondary education ($1.8 billion), health ($0.96 billion), welfare ($9.4 billion), medical assistance ($4.2 billion), social security and other retirements ($57.2 billion), employment opportunities and manpower training ($4.5 billion), and programs for American Indians ($483 million).

As a package, this group of programs is weighted heavily toward income maintenance, with such program outlays (welfare, social security and other retirements, and medical assistance--Medicaid and Medicare) comprising almost $9 in $10 of all human resource development outlays. Thus, it is not surprising that these outlays were greatest, on a per capita basis, in counties with a large incidence of poor people and of aged people. Across the metro and nonmetro county groups, per capita outlays for human resource development were largest in the most rural of nonmetro counties ($463) and smallest in the fringe counties of large SMSA's ($280). The incidence of poverty in 1969 in the most rural nonmetro counties was over four times the poverty incidence in the fringe counties of large SMSA's--27.4 percent compared with only 6.5 percent. The percentage of the population 65 years and over was 13.5 percent in the most rural, nonmetro counties and 7.5 percent in the fringe counties.

Across all counties, metro-nonmetro differences in the magnitude of human resource development outlays are slight, with such outlays in nonmetro counties totaling $404 per capita compared with $381 in metro counties (table 9). Also, the only major differences in the composition of the package of programs between

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Table 9--Per capita Federal outlays for human resource development accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	Dollars/ capita	Percent of total							
		Total	Elementary and secondary education	Health	Welfare	Medical assistance	Social security and other retirements	Employment opportunities, manpower training and development programs	Programs for American Indians
		Percent							
United States	387	100.0	2.3	1.2	12.0	5.4	72.7	5.7	0.6
Metropolitan, total	381	100.0	2.1	1.2	12.4	5.3	72.1	6.7	0.2
Large, total	389	100.0	2.0	1.2	13.9	6.1	70.6	6.0	0.2
Core	436	100.0	2.2	1.4	15.2	6.6	67.8	6.6	0.2
Fringe	280	100.0	1.3	0.6	9.0	4.3	80.8	3.9	1/
Medium	371	100.0	2.2	1.3	10.3	4.1	73.5	8.2	0.3
Small	366	100.0	2.3	1.2	10.1	4.3	75.9	6.0	0.3
Nonmetropolitan, total	404	100.0	2.9	1.1	11.0	5.6	74.4	3.4	1.5
Urbanized:									
Adjacent to SMSA	384	100.0	2.2	1.0	9.4	4.8	76.7	5.3	0.7
Not adjacent to SMSA	370	100.0	2.8	1.1	11.2	4.9	74.3	4.2	1.5
Less urbanized:									
Adjacent to SMSA	399	100.0	3.0	0.7	11.0	6.1	75.9	2.2	1.1
Not adjacent to SMSA	427	100.0	3.2	1.1	11.7	5.9	73.6	2.9	1.5
Thinly populated:									
Adjacent to SMSA	415	100.0	3.7	1.2	12.9	6.8	72.4	1.8	1.2
Not adjacent to SMSA	463	100.0	3.8	2.6	12.0	6.4	67.8	2.1	5.3

Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.
1/ Less than .05 percent.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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metro and nonmetro counties was in the employment opportunities and manpower training and development programs, whose outlays totaled $25 per capita in metro areas and only $14 in nonmetro areas.

Human resource development outlays were highest in counties that experienced large rates of population loss during the 1960's (fig. 9). This, of

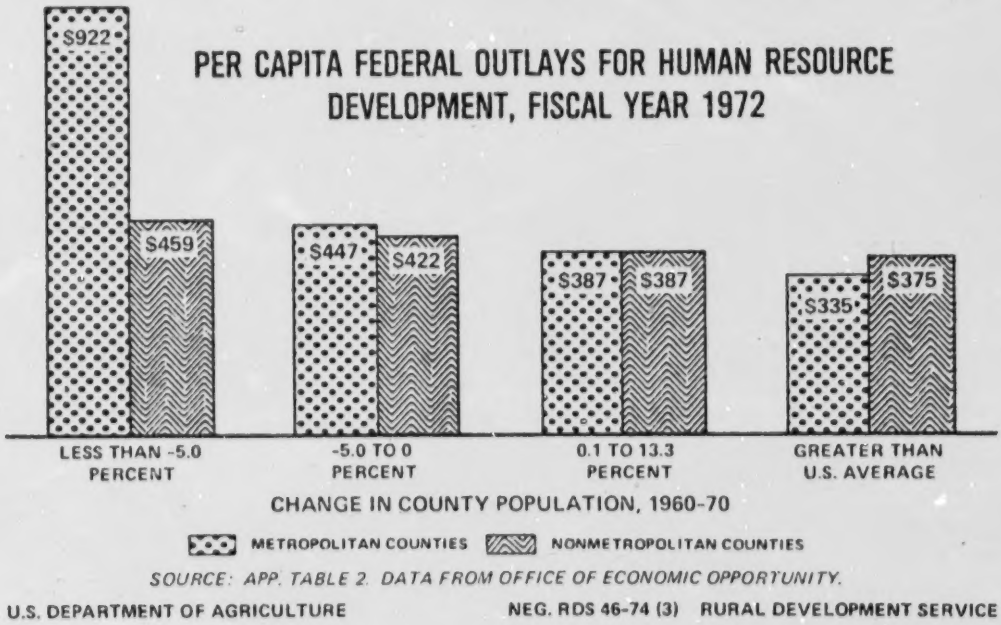

Figure 9

course, resulted from the preponderance of poverty and/or aged people in such counties. However, among counties with 1960-70 population losses of 5 percent or more, these outlays greatly favored metro counties, where per capita human resource development outlays ($922) were twice as large as in nonmetro counties with large population losses ($459). The composition of human resource development outlays in metro and nonmetro counties with heavy population losses was as follows (figures exclude all other counties):

	Metro counties	Nonmetro counties
	Dollars per capita in counties with 1960-70 population losses of 5% or more	
Elementary and secondary education	15	19
Health	16	5
Welfare	282	62
Medical assistance	164	27
Social security and other retirements	375	332
Employment opportunities, manpower training and development	70	11
Programs for American Indians	Less than $1	3

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Welfare and medical assistance outlays strongly favored declining metro counties relative to their nonmetro counterparts. Per capita welfare outlays in declining metro counties were over four times as large as in nonmetro counties with large population declines. Medicaid outlays were over six times as large in declining metro counties as in declining nonmetro counties. This reflects differences in the availability of medical services, utilization rates, and level of charges. Among counties with large population declines, the employment-related outlays also strongly favored the metro counties, reflecting the relatively greater employment base on which to build and the greater availability of service delivery mechanisms.

Elementary and Secondary Education

The selected education programs are weighted heavily toward outlays targeted for low-income populations, with Title I funds from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 comprising 74 percent of the total package of education outlays across all counties. Metro-nonmetro distribution of Title I outlays was quite similar to the distribution of children in poverty (a proxy for the target group) (table 10). Likewise, the distribution of Head Start outlays followed closely that of the poverty population of preschool age. Such outlay-target group comparisons strongly suggest that these programs are fairly distributed across all types of counties.

Income Maintenance

Federal income maintenance programs include social security and other retirements, grants-to-States for public assistance (welfare) payments, the Medicaid program (medical assistance), and the Food Stamp program. Whereas social security and other retirement programs are means-tested, the other income maintenance programs are needs-tested. Thus, outlays for social security and other retirements are targeted primarily to retired people who have participated in the program. Persons at or near poverty are the targets of the needs-tested welfare and medical assistance programs.

Table 11 shows that social security old-age and survivor benefits were distributed among the metro and nonmetro county groups in approximately the same portions as the aged population. The aged population represents a proxy for the target population of old-age and survivor benefits. Whereas 31.4 percent of the population 65 years and over lived in nonmetro counties, a slightly smaller portion (29 percent) of old-age and survivor benefits under social security accrue to nonmetro counties.

Relative to the distribution of the poverty population, the distribution of public assistance grants strongly favored metro counties. Nonmetro counties contained 39.8 percent of the poverty population but obtained only 26 percent of Federal outlays for welfare programs. The difference in the distribution of welfare outlays and welfare target groups stems almost entirely, if not entirely, from the distribution of benefits from the Aid-to-Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC). While some States have elected to provide benefits to intact families, the AFDC program is geared primarily to poverty families with female heads. Therefore, since much smaller portions of nonmetro poverty families are headed by females (23.2 percent vs. 39.8 percent for metro families), a smaller share of the nonmetro poor are eligible for welfare payment. Whereas

Table 10--Comparison of the distributions of selected Federal outlays for elementary and secondary education and their target groups

Item	Total selected program outlays, fiscal year 1972	Title I Education Funds		Head Start Program	
		Target Group (population under 18 years of age in poverty, 1969)	Outlays	Target Group (population under 6 years of age in poverty, 1969)	Outlays
	Percent of U.S. total				
United States, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan, total	64.3	60.5	61.9	62.7	63.9
Large, total	35.5	30.9	38.2	32.7	28.8
Core	30.3	25.4	32.4	27.2	24.0
Fringe	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.5	4.8
Medium	20.7	20.4	17.1	20.8	24.5
Small	8.1	9.1	6.7	9.3	10.6
Nonmetropolitan, total	35.7	39.5	38.1	37.3	35.9
Urbanized:					
Adjacent to SMSA	6.3	6.9	6.2	7.0	7.3
Not adjacent to SMSA	4.3	4.8	4.1	4.8	6.0
Less urbanized:					
Adjacent to SMSA	8.7	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.0
Not adjacent to SMSA	10.2	11.0	11.2	10.1	9.7
Thinly populated:					
Adjacent to SMSA	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.0
Not adjacent to SMSA	4.3	4.4	4.7	3.9	3.9

Subgroups of percentages may not equal totals because of rounding.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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Table 11--Comparison of the distributions of Federal outlays for income maintenance programs and their respective target groups, fiscal year 1972

Item	Social security (old-age and survivor benefits)		Grants-to-States for welfare							Medical assistance outlays 1/	Food stamp bonus outlays 1/
			Total		Aid-to-Families with Dependent Children			Old-age assistance			
					Target Groups						
	Target Group (population 65 years of age and over)	Outlays	Target Group (poverty population)	Outlays	(Total population under 18 years of age in poverty)	(Population under 18 years of age in poverty families with female heads)	Outlays	Target Group (population 65 years and over in poverty)	Outlays		
	Percent										
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan	68.6	71.0	60.2	74.0	60.5	73.0	80.4	57.4	56.9	70.3	67.5
Large, total	39.6	40.9	31.0	48.4	30.9	41.9	54.0	29.5	31.0	47.3	39.6
Core	30.2	30.8	25.1	41.6	25.4	36.1	46.5	23.2	26.3	40.1	33.5
Fringe	9.4	10.1	5.9	6.8	5.5	5.8	7.5	6.3	4.7	7.2	6.1
Medium	20.8	21.8	20.1	18.7	20.4	22.4	19.7	19.1	17.1	16.6	21.2
Small	8.2	8.4	9.1	6.8	9.1	8.7	6.8	8.7	8.7	6.5	6.7
Nonmetropolitan	31.4	29.0	39.8	26.0	39.5	27.0	19.6	42.6	43.1	29.7	32.5
Urbanized:											
Adjacent to SMSA	7.1	7.2	7.3	5.4	6.9	5.8	5.0	7.8	6.4	6.0	6.0
Not adjacent to SMSA	3.6	3.6	4.8	3.4	4.8	4.2	2.8	4.6	4.7	3.3	4.2
Less urbanized:											
Adjacent to SMSA	7.9	7.1	10.0	6.2	10.0	6.6	4.3	11.3	12.1	7.6	7.5
Not adjacent to SMSA	8.3	7.4	11.0	7.2	11.0	7.1	5.0	12.0	12.6	8.1	9.4
Thinly populated:											
Adjacent to SMSA	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.9	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.7
Not adjacent to SMSA	3.0	2.5	4.4	2.6	4.4	2.1	1.7	4.5	4.6	3.0	3.7

Subgroups of percentages may not equal total because of rounding.
1/ Target Group is total poverty population.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

0039

only 19.6 percent of Federal outlays for AFDC accrued to nonmetro counties, 27 percent of the population under 18 in female-headed poverty families resided in nonmetro counties. Further, almost 40 percent of the total poverty population under 18 years of age were nonmetro residents (table 11). This disparity reflects the fact that the level of benefits, as well as the eligibility criteria, are set by each State and rural States generally have lower benefit levels than their more urbanized counterparts.

Grants to States for old-age assistance were distributed among metro and nonmetro counties in approximately the same proportion as the poor, aged populations. Medical assistance and food stamp bonus coupons, although closely tied administratively to the welfare programs, offered a larger share of the outlays to nonmetro counties than the total welfare package.

Employment Opportunities and Manpower Training and Development

A substantial majority (83.4 percent) of outlays relating to employment opportunities and job training accrued to metro counties. On a per capita basis, such outlays were $25 in metro counties compared with $14 in nonmetro counties. This significant outlay in nonmetro counties was achieved despite the relatively greater availability of an employment base upon which to build in metro counties and the absence of a delivery mechanism for these services in many thinly populated rural areas.

Outlays for Defense, NASA, and AEC

These outlays included all spending of the Department of Defense ($64 billion), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, ($3.1 billion) and the Atomic Energy Commission ($2.6 billion). As shown earlier in figure 3, per capita outlays for defense, NASA, and AEC were substantially higher in metro than in nonmetro counties. Further, it was shown that such outlays, on a per capita basis at the county level, were associated with high rates of population growth within a county and with counties with high per capita income (fig. 4). Per capita outlays for defense, NASA, and AEC ranged from $428 in the fringe counties of large metro areas to a low of $69 in the most rural, nonmetro counties and were over twice as high across all metro counties ($402 per capita) as the $190 per capita average in nonmetro counties (table 12).

Among metro and nonmetro counties grouped by population growth, per capita defense, NASA, and AEC outlays were greatest in metro counties which experienced population declines of 5 percent or more in 1960-70. In such counties they totaled $809, compared with only $75 in nonmetro counties with similar recent growth patterns (fig. 10).

0010

Table 12--Per capita Federal outlays for defense, NASA, and AEC programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	Dollars/ capita	Percent of total				
		Total	Defense payrolls	Defense contracts	NASA	AEC
United States	344	100.0	39.3	52.6	3.8	4.4
Metropolitan	402	100.0	37.3	54.4	3.2	5.1
Large, total	406	100.0	27.3	63.2	2.9	6.6
Fringe	428	100.0	23.8	66.7	2.1	7.4
Core	354	100.0	37.2	53.5	5.0	4.2
Medium	393	100.0	48.8	45.1	3.5	2.6
Small	404	100.0	56.9	35.1	3.7	4.3
Nonmetropolitan	190	100.0	50.3	42.2	7.0	0.5
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA	301	100.0	50.4	44.9	4.1	0.6
Not adjacent to SMSA	416	100.0	62.7	30.6	6.6	0.1
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA	89	100.0	40.6	47.4	11.7	0.2
Not adjacent to SMSA	98	100.0	35.6	59.3	5.0	0.1
Thinly populated:						
Adjacent to SMSA	115	100.0	27.8	26.5	45.5	0.1
Not adjacent to SMSA	69	100.0	40.1	47.4	6.8	5.7

Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

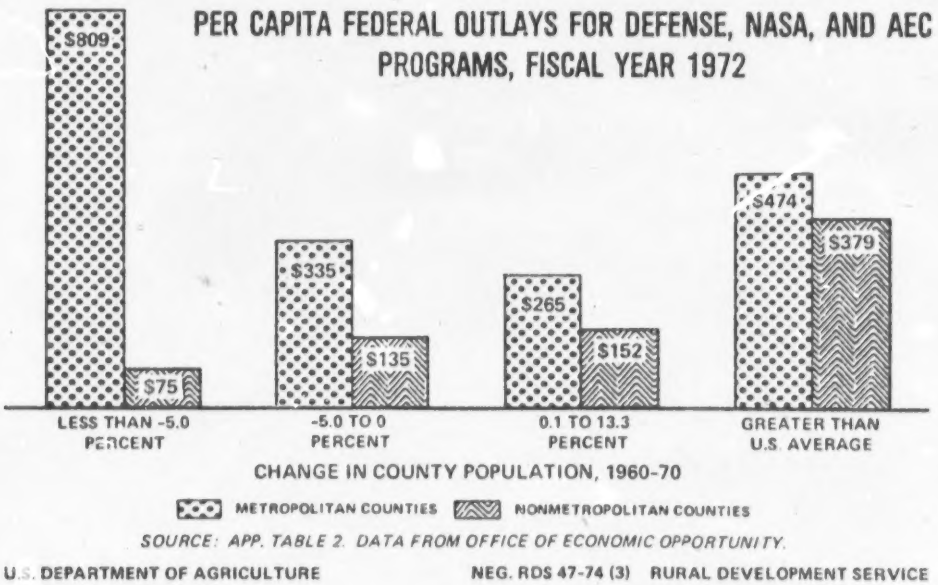

Figure 10

0041

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs and appropriation accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan					
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES															
Direct Agriculture Payments															
Feed grain direct payments	USDA	1,053.9	15.8	3.4	.2	3.1	6.5	5.9	84.2	7.4	4.4	23.9	29.7	4.4	14.4
Cotton direct payments	USDA	824.0	22.2	2.0	.4	1.6	12.6	7.7	77.8	10.4	9.7	19.2	28.2	5.9	4.5
Wheat direct payments	USDA	878.7	11.2	2.3	.2	2.1	4.5	4.4	88.8	6.5	5.5	14.0	27.2	4.5	31.0
Sugar Act Program	USDA	60.9	33.9	1.0	.6	.4	23.8	9.1	66.1	10.7	17.8	11.3	16.5	3.2	6.7
Wool Act Program	USDA	109.4	13.7	2.2	.5	1.8	6.1	5.4	86.3	5.4	8.4	10.0	31.6	6.3	24.6
Indemnity payments to dairy farmers	USDA	3.0	12.8	1.4	.9	.6	18.8	12.5	87.2	15.4	14.0	13.3	16.3	3.0	5.3
Crop insurance indemnity payments 1/	USDA	29.3	16.5	2.4	1.4	1.0	6.0	8.1	83.5	7.8	7.7	18.3	30.7	4.3	14.6
Cropland Diversion															
Cropland Adjustment Program	USDA	64.8	17.9	4.6	.5	4.1	7.6	5.6	82.1	6.9	5.0	22.0	26.9	6.3	14.9
Cropland Conversion Program	USDA	.1	18.8	.0	.0	.0	1.2	17.6	81.2	4.8	.0	21.5	17.8	.4	36.7
Conservation Reserve Program	USDA	.1	22.4	3.9	1.2	2.6	10.9	7.6	77.6	16.3	21.5	6.7	24.4	5.3	3.3
Farm Loans															
* Insured emergency loans	USDA	79.4	13.1	1.6	.2	1.4	4.9	6.6	86.9	9.4	8.9	21.0	31.8	2.8	13.0
* Irrigation loans	USDA	7.3	16.5	4.3	.0	4.3	.0	12.3	83.5	1.5	4.7	5.9	15.4	2.4	53.6
* Soil and water loans	USDA	5.4	7.7	1.4	.8	.5	4.2	2.1	92.3	3.6	7.3	20.0	31.7	3.3	26.5
* Farm ownership loans	USDA	348.2	10.0	1.2	.1	1.1	4.6	4.2	90.0	7.0	5.0	19.9	30.8	6.1	21.3
Farm operating loans	USDA	336.4	12.2	2.1	.2	1.9	5.2	4.9	87.8	7.3	7.2	19.8	28.5	5.9	19.0
Insured emergency loans	USDA	29.2	17.8	.8	.3	.6	9.8	7.2	82.2	6.8	9.6	25.2	23.5	4.5	12.8
Commodity loans-gross	USDA	2,676.0	13.3	3.1	1.6	1.5	5.4	4.8	86.7	6.6	6.1	22.7	28.9	4.5	18.0
Storage facility loans	USDA	120.3	11.7	3.0	.1	2.9	4.4	4.3	88.3	5.9	4.6	20.2	32.4	5.2	20.0
Reseal loan storage payments	USDA	48.2	3.7	.3	.0	.3	.6	2.8	96.3	1.4	5.8	8.9	32.9	4.9	42.4
Others, USDA															
Expenses Ag. Stabilization and Conservation	USDA	210.1	49.0	29.7	27.5	2.2	10.5	8.8	51.0	4.5	4.5	12.0	15.7	3.8	10.4
Extension Service, Agriculture 2/	USDA	168.8	51.7	24.4	20.2	4.2	15.9	11.4	48.3	10.3	5.6	10.8	12.5	3.2	5.9
R. & E., Farmers Home Administration	USDA	98.5	38.5	14.8	13.2	1.6	13.0	10.7	61.5	6.4	6.8	14.7	20.5	3.5	9.6
R. & E., Rural Electrification Admin.	USDA	14.6	90.4	75.2	74.3	.9	8.0	7.2	9.6	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.7	.1	.2
Resource Conservation and Development, SCS	USDA	11.1	36.3	13.3	9.4	4.0	12.5	10.5	63.7	10.5	10.9	10.0	20.4	4.2	7.6
River Basin Surveys and Investigations, SCS	USDA	3.0	80.5	44.1	32.8	11.3	22.7	13.7	19.5	13.0	4.8	.7	.7	.0	.4
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations, SCS	USDA	48.0	47.7	21.1	14.8	6.4	15.8	10.7	52.4	7.2	9.1	11.1	18.8	2.1	5.0
Great Plains Conservation Program, SCS	USDA	7.1	14.9	5.1	4.2	1.0	1.5	8.3	85.1	3.6	6.4	13.3	28.7	6.1	27.0
Forest Protection and Utilization, FS 3/	USDA	336.3	37.9	18.2	13.7	4.5	10.8	8.9	62.1	6.6	11.7	7.7	21.3	2.8	12.0
Natural Resources and Conservation															
Resource Conservation and Development	USDA	5.3	14.1	1.9	.8	1.1	7.5	4.7	85.9	5.1	6.0	16.5	30.2	5.0	23.1
Plant Material for Conservation	USDA	2.0	48.7	12.9	7.2	5.7	31.7	4.1	51.3	10.1	6.3	14.4	10.6	3.9	5.9
Forest Roads and Trails	USDA	158.0	24.4	11.4	7.9	3.5	4.7	8.3	75.6	7.8	10.1	8.1	33.4	3.0	13.2
Flood Prevention Program	USDA	11.1	17.9	6.5	5.0	1.5	6.1	5.3	82.1	.1	.0	17.2	41.7	.3	22.8
River Basin Surveys and Investigation	USDA	7.6	52.8	31.4	23.0	8.4	35.5	15.8	17.2	3.2	6.8	1.9	4.9	.1	.3
Snow Survey Program and Water Supply Forecasting	USDA	1.0	59.2	27.9	27.6	.3	12.2	19.1	40.8	2.1	10.8	2.5	16.6	2.0	6.8
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	USDA	71.4	31.4	7.0	2.9	4.1	11.4	13.0	68.6	6.7	5.8	22.2	20.5	4.9	8.5
Watershed Planning	USDA	7.6	71.5	26.0	18.8	7.2	30.2	15.3	28.5	3.3	13.1	2.5	8.5	.3	.6
Agricultural Conservation Program	USDA	136.7	20.7	3.7	1.1	2.6	9.7	7.2	79.3	7.5	6.4	20.0	23.9	5.8	15.8
Emergency Conservation Measures	USDA	10.9	9.8	.6	.4	.2	1.6	7.5	90.2	4.3	6.6	34.7	25.6	6.6	12.5
Appalachian Region Conservation Program	USDA	1.7	9.2	1.0	.0	1.0	7.3	.9	90.8	20.7	3.9	20.6	20.9	5.1	19.5
Great Plains Conservation Program	USDA	10.6	3.7	.0	.0	.0	1.3	2.4	96.3	2.1	4.2	12.2	32.1	6.0	39.7
Conservation Technical Assistance	USDA	128.4	34.0	10.3	5.9	4.4	13.5	10.2	66.0	7.8	7.3	14.7	21.4	4.1	10.6
Soil Survey Program	USDA	24.8	55.2	25.6	8.9	16.7	16.1	14.8	43.8	8.3	6.2	8.5	14.7	2.0	4.0
Parks and Forests	Int.	180.5	49.5	35.8	32.1	3.7	9.7	4.1	50.5	9.1	8.9	4.3	15.9	.9	11.4
Water Resources 4/	Int.	439.4	38.2	9.0	5.0	3.9	24.3	4.9	61.8	5.3	18.4	7.8	23.9	.3	6.1

Continued

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Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs and appropriation accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT															
Community Development Loans															
Public Facility Loans	HUD	18.6	36.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	26.9	4.0	64.0	8.7	13.0	20.9	11.7	2.5	7.2
Rural Electrification Loans 5/	USDA	438.3	17.7	4.5	.3	4.2	6.6	6.6	82.3	5.8	6.1	18.9	24.9	7.5	19.3
Rural Telephone Loans 5/	USDA	133.7	18.2	3.8	.0	3.8	11.3	3.0	81.8	5.8	4.6	19.3	22.5	10.0	19.7
Rural Telephone Bank Loans 5/	USDA	91.0	31.4	16.4	4.2	12.3	10.8	4.2	68.6	6.5	3.0	22.5	18.7	5.0	12.9
*Water System Loans	USDA	179.9	22.0	4.8	.2	4.5	9.1	8.1	78.0	10.9	8.3	21.0	25.9	4.2	7.7
*Sewer System Loans	USDA	80.6	24.3	2.5	.0	2.5	15.1	6.7	75.7	18.8	5.4	21.7	17.6	2.7	9.4
*Water and Sewer System Loans	USDA	38.2	19.8	2.1	.0	2.1	8.7	9.0	80.2	4.5	8.9	23.6	29.2	6.7	7.3
Economic Development-Loans Business and Development Companies	Comm.	43.2	46.5	25.1	24.0	1.1	10.4	10.9	53.5	12.2	4.2	13.5	19.0	2.5	2.2
*Economic Development-Loans Business and Development Companies	Comm.	2.6	68.2	63.6	63.6	.0	.3	4.3	31.8	7.8	4.3	1.3	18.4	.0	.0
Economic Opportunity Loans to Small Business	SBA	56.9	82.7	53.4	47.4	5.9	22.7	6.7	17.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	5.1	.7	1.8
Loans to State and Local Development Companies	SBA	52.2	43.6	18.8	15.6	3.1	13.2	11.6	56.4	9.4	8.0	13.3	10.4	6.2	9.1
Small Business Financial Assistance Program	SBA	65.4	81.5	44.9	38.2	6.7	25.7	10.9	18.5	4.9	3.9	3.3	4.5	.6	1.4
Small Business Investment Company Program	SBA	42.6	94.5	77.3	50.5	26.8	16.5	.7	5.5	.0	3.9	.4	.5	.0	.7
Disaster Loans	SBA	314.9	84.7	69.4	61.2	8.2	14.3	1.0	15.3	4.7	.9	3.6	5.3	.4	.4
*Economic Opportunity Loans to Small Business	SBA	24.6	83.0	56.0	49.4	6.6	21.3	5.6	17.0	2.7	1.0	3.4	4.6	.6	2.7
*Loans to State and Local Development Companies	SBA	24.2	31.4	17.8	4.7	13.1	7.1	6.5	68.6	9.2	2.3	14.5	22.3	4.5	15.7
*Small Business Financial Assistance Program	SBA	1,120.6	61.4	31.6	23.6	7.9	20.4	9.4	38.6	6.6	5.9	8.5	12.5	1.3	3.8
*Disaster Loans	SBA	6.6	47.8	6.3	5.4	.9	19.7	21.8	52.2	19.6	6.6	9.5	9.5	2.0	4.9
Community Development Grants															
Water and Sewer Grants	USDA	4.2	3.5	.0	.0	.0	3.0	.5	96.5	.0	3.1	11.2	43.7	7.9	30.6
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants	USDA	2.1	34.7	5.1	.0	5.1	13.2	16.4	65.3	13.2	3.2	22.8	12.9	4.1	9.2
Water System Development Grants	USDA	18.7	12.8	.8	.5	.3	4.6	7.4	87.2	4.8	5.3	29.4	28.9	6.9	11.9
Sewer System Development Grants	USDA	15.3	16.5	2.4	.0	2.4	9.0	5.1	83.5	13.7	6.2	29.4	18.0	3.9	12.2
Economic Development Administrative Grants	USDA	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0
Water and Sewer Development Grants	USDA	5.2	15.5	.0	.0	.0	9.0	6.5	84.5	8.4	7.9	16.9	24.5	10.2	16.6
Appalachian Regional Development Programs	USDA	.4	27.9	10.3	10.2	.1	17.6	.0	72.1	.0	.0	6.7	21.9	43.5	.0
Appalachian Regional Development Programs 6/	Comm.	7.0	58.4	16.3	10.6	5.7	31.3	10.8	41.6	4.1	2.1	8.7	11.1	5.4	10.3
Operation and Administration, EDA	Comm.	19.9	100.0	85.1	85.1	.0	14.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Development Programs	Comm.	1.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	.0	.0	.0	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Action Planning Commissions	Comm.	20.3	69.6	29.2	25.7	3.5	24.0	16.3	30.4	18.5	7.2	.5	1.9	.3	2.0
Economic Development-Grants and Loans															
Public Works and Development Facilities	Comm.	127.8	38.9	17.4	14.4	3.0	14.5	6.9	61.2	3.3	11.6	9.2	24.9	3.5	8.7
Economic Development-Planning Assistance	Comm.	6.5	28.2	.8	.8	.0	14.3	13.0	71.8	10.4	21.7	10.2	20.2	3.3	6.0
Economic Development-Technical Assistance	Comm.	12.2	85.2	65.0	59.6	5.4	14.9	5.2	14.8	3.3	2.8	2.5	4.6	.1	1.5
Economic Development-Public Works Impact Projects	Comm.	45.7	32.9	15.0	13.3	1.7	13.6	4.3	67.1	8.8	6.1	12.3	27.7	2.9	9.2
Appalachian Regional Development Program	HEW	13.4	97.7	12.6	12.6	.0	71.9	13.2	2.3	2.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Development Programs	HEW	4.9	63.1	24.6	24.6	.0	38.5	.0	36.9	7.8	1.7	2.3	7.6	.0	17.5
Appalachian Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid	HEW	8.4	83.2	11.0	11.0	.0	52.7	21.5	14.8	2.4	3.6	.0	4.1	.0	4.7

Continued

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0043

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs and appropriation accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan					
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT--Continued															
Community Development Grants--Continued															
Basic water and sewer facilities	HUD	190.3	74.5	27.9	11.9	16.0	35.9	10.6	25.5	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.5	.9	.0
Grants for law enforcement assistance	Justice	670.3	86.7	36.5	33.7	.8	38.0	14.1	13.3	7.9	4.2	.4	.5	.0	.3
Air Pollution Control Program Grants	EPA	41.4	91.3	38.8	32.8	6.0	41.3	11.2	8.7	5.2	2.0	.6	.2	.0	.7
Solid Waste Planning Grants	EPA	2.7	77.8	27.4	25.2	2.2	36.6	13.8	22.2	5.3	3.6	5.4	4.3	3.6	.0
Construction Grant for Waste Water Treatment Works	EPA	780.8	82.0	47.8	32.7	15.1	27.9	6.3	18.0	5.9	2.6	3.3	4.9	.5	.9
Concentrated Community Development	OEO	218.9	86.1	61.6	55.0	6.6	16.5	8.1	13.9	3.6	3.7	2.8	1.9	.2	1.7
Community Action	OEO	297.7	74.0	39.8	35.3	4.5	24.3	9.9	26.0	5.9	4.7	5.9	7.4	.6	1.5
Transportation															
Highway Planning and Construction	Trans.	4,909.8	61.1	30.4	20.1	10.3	21.3	9.4	38.9	3.9	4.5	9.3	11.4	2.6	7.2
Development Highway System-Appalachian Region	Trans.	204.3	26.0	4.4	.6	3.8	7.8	13.7	74.0	10.0	9.3	5.9	21.1	21.7	6.0
Highway Studies	Trans.	73.4	82.1	13.1	12.8	.3	48.1	20.8	17.9	9.4	3.5	.6	1.8	.0	2.7
Highway Beautification	Trans.	36.3	47.5	15.6	7.4	8.2	22.5	9.4	52.5	16.3	4.8	9.9	12.9	2.2	6.3
Urban Mass Transporation Fund	Trans.	574.9	98.5	89.5	81.2	8.3	8.3	.8	1.5	.1	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Urban Renewal															
Urban Renewal Programs	HUD	1,026.8	85.0	41.3	33.2	8.0	29.2	14.5	15.0	5.3	3.7	2.0	3.9	.1	.0
Urban Beautification and Improvement	HUD	.9	100.0	30.9	27.2	3.6	69.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Open-Space Developed Land-Urban Parks	HUD	6.1	92.6	60.7	51.9	8.8	24.8	7.1	7.4	3.9	1.4	.3	1.9	.0	.0
Neighborhood Facilities	HUD	35.8	70.0	33.8	28.4	5.4	30.9	5.4	30.0	2.7	4.4	10.2	7.4	1.3	4.0
Open-Space Land-Undeveloped	HUD	74.4	86.1	43.9	27.5	16.4	35.2	7.1	13.9	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.7	.1	.5
Model Cities	HUD	582.9	93.5	59.5	57.4	2.2	27.9	6.1	6.5	1.2	2.9	1.0	1.3	.0	.0
Health Facility Construction															
Medical Facility Construction	HEW	8.2	38.5	18.2	9.4	8.8	17.6	2.7	61.5	9.4	9.1	13.7	27.7	.3	1.4
Construction Long-term Care Facilities	HEW	5.1	51.6	28.3	24.4	3.9	18.8	4.6	48.4	3.3	2.7	29.6	6.7	.4	5.7
Construction Facilities	HEW	4.8	93.0	34.2	24.1	12.1	29.7	33.0	6.1	1.8	.8	1.8	1.7	.0	.0
Health Care Facilities Service Modernization	HEW	24.8	67.1	20.1	19.5	.6	35.1	11.9	32.9	5.3	11.3	8.4	7.4	.0	.5
Health Care Facilities Service	HEW	4.8	54.9	2.1	2.1	.0	39.4	13.4	45.1	.1	12.8	4.6	26.3	.3	.9
HOUSING															
Housing Grants															
Farm Labor Housing Grants	USDA	6.7	66.4	.0	.0	.0	44.0	22.3	33.6	23.7	.0	.3	1.8	.0	7.7
Rural Self-Help Housing, Technical Assistance	USDA	1.7	71.4	.0	.0	.0	20.6	50.8	28.6	11.4	.0	5.8	11.4	.0	.0
Self-Help Housing Grants	USDA	6.7	14.5	1.7	.4	1.3	7.8	5.0	85.5	8.9	8.3	20.8	22.4	3.3	21.8
Low-Rent Public Housing	HUD	797.0	99.8	77.8	77.8	.0	20.7	1.3	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped	HUD	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

Continued

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Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs and appropriation accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan					
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
HOUSING--Continued															
Housing Loans															
*Low-to-moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	1,540.8	22.9	4.8	.8	4.0	11.1	7.0	77.1	10.0	6.7	22.5	22.8	5.6	9.5
*Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA	40.1	21.3	3.8	.1	3.7	11.7	5.8	78.7	6.2	6.8	17.9	27.8	3.1	16.5
*Farm Labor Housing Loans	USDA	2.7	25.3	1.2	.0	1.2	18.1	6.0	74.7	33.1	10.9	1.7	10.5	.8	5.7
*Very Low Income Housing Loans	USDA	5.2	9.9	2.3	.3	2.0	3.0	4.5	90.1	4.7	3.2	23.2	27.6	7.4	23.9
*Rural Housing Site Loans	USDA	.8	9.9	.0	.0	.0	7.6	2.3	90.1	5.2	.0	36.2	31.2	5.6	11.8
*Veterans Guaranteed and Insured Loans	VA	8,081.3	89.7	54.3	36.7	17.6	26.2	9.2	10.3	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	.2	.3
*Mortgage Insurance Rental Housing	HUD	260.9	96.3	70.6	46.7	23.9	18.7	5.0	3.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	.6	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Cooperative Housing	HUD	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Urban Renewal Housing	HUD	64.3	100.0	89.2	88.5	.7	10.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Low-to-moderate Income Housing at Market Interest Rate	HUD	887.1	90.1	54.3	32.0	22.2	29.1	6.8	9.9	3.8	1.7	2.2	1.6	.0	.6
*Mortgage Insurance for Low-to-moderate Income Housing at Below Market Interest Rate	HUD	56.9	100.0	94.9	81.4	13.5	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Housing Project in Declining Areas	HUD	2.1	97.2	88.5	88.5	.0	8.7	.0	2.8	.0	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Elderly Housing	HUD	2.7	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Nursing Homes	HUD	98.2	76.4	53.9	26.3	27.5	21.1	1.5	23.6	2.7	6.9	7.8	2.9	1.9	1.4
*Mortgage Insurance for Experimental Housing	HUD	33.0	99.7	12.1	12.1	.0	69.2	18.4	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Condominium Housing	HUD	60.9	97.7	57.3	40.7	16.6	34.3	6.1	2.3	.3	.0	.0	2.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Rehabilitative Sales Housing	HUD	3.9	90.0	63.1	61.5	1.6	5.0	21.9	10.0	4.2	1.4	1.5	2.9	.0	.0
*Insurance for Property Improvement Loans	HUD	597.1	78.0	47.3	31.4	15.9	21.1	9.6	22.0	6.5	4.1	4.4	5.0	.7	1.5
*Home Mortgage Insurance	HUD	8,171.6	89.5	48.5	36.0	12.5	29.7	11.2	10.5	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.1	.2	.2
*Mortgage Insurance for Rental Housing Assistance	HUD	1,322.7	86.1	54.6	40.9	13.7	22.3	9.2	13.9	5.8	3.1	2.1	2.4	.3	.2
*Mortgage Insurance for Multi-family Supplement Loans	HUD	1.4	100.0	95.9	51.8	44.1	4.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Non-profit Hospitals	HUD	114.0	93.1	30.9	28.9	1.9	55.0	7.2	6.9	.0	6.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Urban Land Development	HUD	2.7	52.7	.0	.0	.0	37.9	14.8	47.3	.0	.0	.0	47.3	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Group Practice Facilities	HUD	2.8	100.0	.0	.0	.0	72.3	27.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT															
Elementary and Secondary Education															
Educationally Deprived Children-LEA	HEW	1,363.1	61.9	38.2	32.4	5.7	17.1	6.7	38.1	6.2	4.1	9.7	11.2	2.3	4.7
Educationally Deprived Children-Migrant	HEW	61.6	91.6	8.4	8.4	.0	61.9	21.4	8.4	6.0	2.2	.1	.0	.0	.0
Dropout Prevention (ESEA VII)	HEW	6.2	86.3	67.1	59.9	7.2	14.6	4.6	13.7	4.4	.0	1.6	7.6	.0	.0
Follow-Through (OEO)	HEW	25.3	84.2	51.3	49.7	1.5	19.9	13.0	15.8	6.4	2.2	3.4	2.0	1.0	2.8
Headstart Grants	HEW	322.3	61.9	28.8	24.0	4.8	24.5	10.6	36.1	7.3	6.0	8.0	9.7	1.0	3.9
Educationally Deprived Children-High Concentration of Poor	HEW	23.4	94.8	12.8	12.8	.0	64.5	17.4	5.2	.5	.3	.0	.2	.0	.0
Educationally Deprived Children-Incentive Grants	HEW	7.3	81.5	30.3	30.3	.0	51.0	.2	18.5	7..	8.6	.0	2.9	.0	.0
Bilingual Education (ESEA VII)	HEW	23.0	76.9	45.7	42.8	3.0	22.1	9.0	23.1	6.2	3.3	3.3	5.1	.5	4.8

Continued

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs and appropriation accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan					
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT--Continued															
Health															
Comprehensive Health Planning and Services	HEW	41.2	99.2	95.9	74.9	21.0	2.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2
Appalachian Demonstration Health Projects	HEW	48.2	49.0	6.5	6.0	.6	37.9	4.6	51.0	12.9	10.7	11.1	9.1	3.5	3.6
CHP Partnership for Health Planning Grants	HEW	24.0	83.5	40.0	37.8	2.2	32.0	11.5	16.5	5.7	6.0	1.9	2.3	.2	.4
CHP Standard-setting and Resource Development	HEW	4.5	98.0	89.5	77.3	12.2	4.4	4.0	2.0	.3	1.5	.3	.0	.0	.0
CHP Partnership for Health Formula Grants	HEW	82.1	82.0	31.6	27.8	3.8	40.9	9.5	18.0	10.7	2.9	.5	3.9	.0	.0
Crippled Children Services	HEW	100.2	66.2	33.5	28.6	4.9	20.5	12.3	33.8	7.0	3.8	7.4	10.4	1.5	3.6
Maternal and Child Health Family Planning	HEW	78.5	84.7	45.6	39.4	6.2	32.8	6.3	15.3	8.6	1.8	.8	3.9	.1	.2
CHP Partnership for Health Project Grants	HEW	142.4	90.0	54.6	52.4	2.2	28.8	6.5	10.0	1.9	1.0	3.5	2.5	.0	1.2
Field Health Services for Indians	HEW	139.2	35.3	5.0	.7	4.3	18.0	12.4	64.7	4.4	7.0	10.1	21.1	1.7	20.4
Indian Sanitation Facilities	HEW	28.2	24.5	3.0	2.4	.6	16.4	5.1	75.5	3.2	4.7	3.6	13.7	5.9	44.5
Maternal and Child Health Services	HEW	9.5	77.5	47.8	43.5	4.4	22.3	7.4	22.5	7.1	2.7	3.3	5.8	.8	2.7
Maternal and Child Health Project Grants	HEW	92.9	92.3	67.0	62.9	4.1	22.9	2.3	7.7	4.1	1.2	.6	1.9	.1	.0
Migrant Health Grants	HEW	17.5	63.7	23.2	21.1	2.1	21.6	18.8	36.3	19.3	6.0	1.9	5.1	1.7	.2
Comprehensive Health Services	OEO	104.4	87.0	69.5	67.7	1.8	12.9	4.6	13.0	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.8	2.4
Health Family Planning	OEO	23.9	69.5	34.1	27.7	6.4	19.8	15.6	30.5	7.6	7.0	6.3	7.1	.6	1.9
Health Alcoholic Counseling	OEO	5.2	75.9	30.6	29.4	1.1	36.4	9.0	24.1	5.7	6.5	2.7	7.5	.0	1.7
Health Drug Rehabilitation	OEO	20.8	97.7	85.2	73.4	11.9	11.5	1.0	2.3	.0	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0
Welfare															
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Old Age 1/	HEW	1,235.1	56.9	31.0	26.3	4.7	17.1	8.7	43.1	6.4	4.7	12.1	12.6	2.6	4.6
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Aid-to-Blind 1/	HEW	60.2	65.6	37.4	32.0	5.4	19.5	8.7	34.4	7.1	4.2	8.4	9.4	1.8	3.5
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Permanently and Totally Disabled 1/	HEW	757.9	70.3	46.5	40.2	6.3	17.4	6.5	29.7	5.5	4.0	6.9	8.3	1.6	3.1
Grants to States-Aid to Families with Dependent Children 1/	HEW	3,597.4	80.4	54.0	46.5	7.5	19.7	6.8	19.6	5.0	2.8	4.3	5.0	.9	1.7
Grants to States-Child Welfare Services 1/	HEW	44.7	63.0	34.1	28.0	6.1	20.2	8.7	37.0	6.4	6.6	9.0	10.9	2.0	4.1
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Emergency Assistance 1/	HEW	23.5	87.4	69.1	52.4	16.7	14.6	3.7	12.6	3.4	1.0	2.2	4.6	.5	.9
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Social Services 1/	HEW	1,439.5	81.0	59.1	51.5	7.5	16.0	5.9	19.0	4.8	2.4	4.3	5.2	.8	1.5
Work Incentive Program-Chile Care	HEW	73.3	74.8	48.0	39.7	8.3	19.5	7.3	25.2	4.9	3.2	5.1	7.9	1.4	2.8
Food Stamp Bonus Coupons	USDA	1,786.6	67.5	39.6	33.5	6.1	21.2	6.7	32.5	6.0	4.2	7.5	9.4	1.7	3.7
Medical Assistance	HEW	4,236.6	70.3	47.3	40.1	7.2	16.6	6.5	29.7	6.0	3.3	7.6	8.1	1.5	3.0
Social Security and Other Retirements															
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	HEW	404.0	45.3	10.3	5.2	5.2	26.4	8.6	54.7	13.6	4.8	11.4	19.0	2.3	3.6
Benefit Payments Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund	HEW	6,676.0	71.0	42.8	33.5	9.4	20.4	7.7	29.0	7.0	3.3	7.4	7.5	1.3	2.6
Benefit Payments Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund	HEW	2,910.5	72.2	44.0	34.7	9.3	20.3	7.9	27.8	6.8	3.2	7.0	7.1	1.2	2.4
Benefit Payments Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund	HEW	4,016.8	68.0	36.8	27.8	9.0	22.3	8.9	32.0	7.4	4.2	7.8	8.4	1.5	2.7
Benefit Payment Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund	HEW	34,162.0	71.0	40.9	30.8	10.1	21.5	8.4	29.0	7.2	3.6	7.1	7.4	1.2	2.5
Social Insurance Program for Railroad Workers 7/	RRB	2,253.8	69.1	34.7	26.7	8.0	23.4	10.9	30.9	8.0	4.5	6.7	8.8	1.1	1.9
Veterans Disability Pension 8/	VA	1,460.3	71.3	37.7	26.5	11.2	24.0	9.6	28.7	6.8	4.5	6.8	7.4	1.2	2.2
Dependency and Indemnity and Death Compensation 8/	VA	658.4	74.0	40.3	28.7	11.6	24.4	9.3	26.0	6.5	4.0	6.1	6.5	1.1	1.9
Veterans Death Pensions 8/	VA	1,041.5	73.7	40.7	28.2	12.5	24.0	9.0	26.3	6.8	3.9	6.2	6.5	1.0	1.9
Veterans Disability Compensation 8/	VA	2,736.9	75.0	41.6	29.5	12.2	24.4	9.0	25.0	6.6	3.7	5.7	6.2	1.0	1.8
Veterans Insurance and Indemnities 8/	VA	910.9	76.7	45.2	32.1	13.1	23.1	8.4	23.3	6.5	3.4	5.4	5.6	.9	1.6

Continued

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Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs and appropriation accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan					
			Total	Greater		Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core / Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent											
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT--Continued														
Employment Opportunities, Manpower Training and Development														
On-the-Job Training	Labor	52.5	96.9	76.8	76.3	.5	14.8	5.3	3.1	1.5	.6	.2	.7	.0	.1
MDTA-Institutional Training	Labor	319.6	81.1	37.3	33.3	4.0	32.1	11.7	18.9	6.3	4.1	2.7	5.3	.2	.4
Placement Services-Administration	Labor	376.2	83.0	41.7	37.6	4.2	31.8	9.4	17.0	6.0	3.9	2.4	4.3	.1	.3
Concentrated Employment Program	Labor	144.8	90.6	52.5	48.0	4.5	34.4	3.8	9.4	1.9	.9	1.7	4.1	.0	.8
Job Opportunities in Private Business Sector	Labor	82.9	78.9	47.5	41.7	5.8	22.4	8.9	21.1	6.1	3.0	3.6	5.9	1.0	1.5
Neighborhood Youth Corps	Labor	500.7	74.1	43.0	35.8	7.2	22.4	8.6	25.9	5.4	4.3	6.0	7.0	1.1	2.2
Work Incentive Program	Labor	108.4	93.9	38.9	37.7	1.2	46.8	8.2	6.1	3.6	1.6	.5	.3	.0	.1
MDTA Public Service Careers	Labor	32.8	77.9	46.6	43.3	3.3	26.0	5.2	22.1	5.8	2.7	.3	9.0	.0	4.3
Operation Mainstream	Labor	84.8	51.7	29.7	27.9	1.8	14.0	8.0	48.3	6.7	4.6	9.7	17.2	2.3	7.8
Unemployment Insurance	Labor	942.1	79.6	38.1	30.2	8.0	32.1	9.4	20.4	6.7	3.3	3.8	5.0	.6	1.1
Federal Employee Injury Compensation 1/	Labor	189.5	79.3	43.7	32.6	11.2	26.1	9.6	20.7	5.8	3.1	4.0	4.9	.9	2.0
Job Corps	Labor	146.5	92.1	46.5	39.2	7.3	42.6	3.0	7.9	7.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9
Public Employment Program	Labor	934.7	90.7	54.6	48.2	6.4	27.0	9.0	9.3	6.3	1.6	.4	.7	.1	.3
Extended Unemployment Compensation Account	Labor	593.1	87.3	37.0	32.4	4.6	44.1	6.2	12.7	8.4	1.6	1.1	1.6	.0	.1
American Indians															
Programs for American Indians	Int.	462.0	29.4	13.4	12.9	.5	12.2	3.8	70.6	8.2	8.9	12.3	17.6	3.4	21.1
Indian Programs	OEO	21.2	14.8	5.1	4.0	1.1	5.9	3.9	85.2	3.4	4.2	5.3	20.6	1.6	46.0
Defense Payroll															
Civilian Pay 1/	Defense	11,241.1	85.4	39.0	24.2	14.8	35.6	10.9	14.6	7.2	3.5	1.3	1.6	.5	.2
Military Active Duty Pay 2/	Defense	11,644.1	75.2	27.6	17.2	10.3	29.1	18.6	24.8	9.3	12.1	1.8	1.0	.0	.6
Military Reserve and National Guard Pay 2/	Defense	995.5	79.0	38.8	28.4	10.4	20.2	11.0	21.0	5.8	4.6	3.9	5.7	.3	.8
Military Retired Pay 1/	Defense	3,577.1	85.1	38.5	28.5	10.0	32.2	14.4	14.9	4.7	4.3	1.8	3.2	.4	.6
Defense Contracts															
Military Prime Supply Contracts 9/	Defense	19,346.2	90.1	61.1	46.7	14.4	23.4	5.5	9.9	4.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	.2	.2
Military Prime ROTE Contracts 9/	Defense	5,756.7	95.4	74.1	57.6	16.5	19.3	2.1	4.6	3.4	.4	.2	.4	.0	.2
Military Prime Service Contracts 9/	Defense	5,837.2	85.1	56.8	45.7	11.0	17.9	10.4	14.9	5.9	5.4	1.9	1.1	.1	.3
Military Prime Construction Contracts 9/	Defense	1,186.4	59.8	23.8	14.7	9.1	22.6	13.4	40.2	8.8	9.4	1.8	17.6	.2	2.4
Civilian Function Prime Contracts 9/	Defense	1,009.1	59.6	25.4	20.3	5.2	22.3	11.8	40.4	5.7	3.2	10.2	13.9	2.8	4.6
Prime Contracts of Less Than $10,000 10/	Defense	3,583.6	86.6	48.1	41.3	6.8	27.2	11.3	13.4	6.4	4.5	.9	1.4	.2	.0
Atomic Energy Commission															
Operating Expenses	AEC	2,249.2	71.6	37.2	21.8	15.5	25.6	8.8	28.4	6.9	8.2	4.8	2.8	4.8	.9
Plant and Capital Equipment	AEC	373.9	75.3	41.6	14.0	27.5	17.4	16.2	24.7	4.8	6.7	8.6	.9	3.7	.0
NASA															
Research and Program Management	NASA	671.9	99.0	53.8	39.7	14.1	31.3	13.0	2.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.5
Construction of Facilities, NASA	NASA	33.1	91.0	45.4	41.8	3.6	28.0	17.6	9.0	3.6	1.9	.0	.0	.0	3.5
Research and Development, NASA	NASA	2,370.0	98.5	79.2	67.4	11.9	10.4	8.9	1.5	1.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.3

1/ Prorated on the basis of recipients to county and city levels.
2/ Prorated by geographic distribution of employees to state, county and city levels.
3/ Prorated by estimated obligations to state, county and city levels.
4/ Prorated to state, county and city levels based on payroll costs, except in cases of large expenditures, the entire amount is allocated to that location.
5/ Prorated to county level on the basis of the June 30, 1966 survey (updated annually) of consumers and subscribers by county.
6/ Allocated equally to counties within each redevelopment district. Redevelopment districts are located in 13 Appalachian states and include 2 to 16 counties each.
7/ State totals based on statistical tabulations derived from monthly accounting totals; city and county totals projected from December 1971 payments to arrive at full year totals; records of city and county payment distribution maintained on Zip Code basis.
8/ Prorated on the basis of special groups (Welfare recipients, field stations, state employees, veterans) to county and city levels.
9/ Allocated by location of prime contractor's offices. The location is generally the contractor's final assembly point of a manufactured article, construction site or place where a service is performed.
10/ Allocation based on the location (city, county and state) of the purchasing office.

* Influence of Federal activities.

0047

Appendix table 2--Per capita Federal outlays by major program type accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	U.S. Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan					
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
	Per capita outlays													
Agriculture and natural resources														
Direct agricultural payments	15	3	1	1/	3	5	10	45	17	26	42	62	62	114
Cropland diversion	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1	1/	1/	1	1	2	2
Farm loans	16	3	1	1	2	4	9	51	15	26	53	68	64	136
Federal influence	2	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1	7	2	3	7	10	10	21
Selected salary and staff expenses, USDA	4	3	2	3	1	2	5	9	4	9	7	12	12	20
Natural resources and conservation	6	3	2	2	2	4	5	14	6	18	10	21	12	28
Total, excluding federal influence	41	12	6	6	8	15	29	120	43	80	113	164	152	300
Total, including federal influence	43	12	6	6	8	16	30	127	45	84	120	174	163	320
Community development														
Community development loans, direct	6	4	4	5	3	3	4	12	5	7	12	14	25	30
Federal influence	7	5	5	5	4	6	8	12	8	12	12	16	12	16
Community development grants	12	13	12	14	8	16	14	10	11	14	7	10	7	10
Transportation	29	25	24	25	22	25	29	38	16	33	36	45	74	85
Urban renewal	9	10	10	12	4	11	11	4	5	8	2	4	1/	1/
Health facility construction	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, excluding federal influence	56	53	50	55	38	55	58	65	37	62	58	74	107	125
Total, including federal influence	63	58	55	60	42	61	66	77	45	74	70	90	119	142
Housing														
Housing grants	4	5	7	11	0	4	1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Housing loans (federal influence)	105	122	123	123	122	121	117	61	63	82	55	59	57	49
Total	109	127	130	133	122	125	118	61	63	82	55	59	57	50
Human resource development														
Elementary and secondary education	9	8	8	9	4	8	8	12	8	10	12	14	15	18
Health	5	5	5	6	2	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	12
Welfare	46	47	54	66	25	38	37	44	36	41	44	50	54	55
Medical assistance	21	20	24	29	12	15	16	23	18	18	24	25	28	29
Social Security and other retirements	282	275	275	296	226	273	278	301	295	275	303	315	301	314
Employment opportunities, manpower training and development programs	22	25	23	29	11	31	22	14	20	16	9	12	7	10
Programs for American Indians	2	1	1	1	1/	1	1	6	3	6	4	6	5	25
Total	387	381	389	436	280	371	366	404	384	370	399	427	415	463
Defense														
Defense payrolls	135	150	111	102	132	192	230	95	152	261	36	35	32	28
Defense contracts	181	218	257	286	169	177	142	80	135	127	42	58	31	33
Atomic Energy Commission	13	13	12	9	18	14	15	13	12	27	10	5	52	5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15	20	27	32	15	10	17	1	2	1/	1/	1/	1/	4
Total	344	402	406	428	354	393	404	190	301	416	89	98	115	69
GRAND TOTAL	947	980	986	1,063	806	966	984	859	839	1,027	732	848	869	1,044

1/ Less than $.50. Source: Office of Economic Opportunity.

0018

Appendix table 3 --Per capita Federal outlays by program type accruing to counties, by county's population change and income and by region, fiscal year, 1972

Item	County's population change, 1960-70				County's rank in per capita income, 1969							
	Less than -5.0 percent	-5.0 to 0 percent	0.1 to 13.3 percent	Greater than U.S. average	Lowest decile	2nd to 5th decile	6th to 9th decile	Highest decile	North-east	North Central	South	West
United States	Per capita outlays											
Agriculture and natural resources												
Direct agricultural payments	83	16	12	5	50	39	22	2	1	25	17	14
Cropland diversion	1	1/	1/	1/	1	1	1/	1/	1/	1	1/	1/
Farm loans	84	26	12	5	35	43	24	3	1	35	13	10
Federal influence	11	3	2	1	10	8	3	1/	1	3	3	2
Selected salary and staff expenses, USDA	9	7	4	3	10	8	5	3	1	4	6	8
Natural resources and conservation	13	8	6	5	10	12	8	3	1	3	5	20
Total, excluding federal influence	190	56	34	19	106	103	59	20	3	67	42	52
Total, including federal influence	201	59	36	19	116	111	62	11	4	70	44	53
Community development												
Community development loans	15	7	5	5	22	15	5	4	3	6	8	8
Federal influence	14	7	7	7	10	12	9	5	4	9	7	9
Community development grants	16	13	11	13	12	9	12	14	11	11	14	13
Transportation	51	26	26	27	35	40	29	25	18	24	33	43
Urban renewal	8	12	10	7	6	4	9	9	12	7	8	8
Health facility construction	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, excluding federal influence	90	58	52	53	75	70	55	52	44	48	64	72
Total, including federal influence	103	65	58	60	85	81	64	57	48	57	71	80
Housing												
Housing grants	6	4	4	4	1/	1/	4	5	5	4	4	3
Housing loans (federal influence)	50	67	74	147	58	67	89	128	57	86	115	187
Total	55	71	78	151	59	67	92	133	62	90	118	190
Human resource development												
Elementary and secondary education	18	13	9	7	32	14	9	7	9	6	12	9
Health	8	6	4	5	13	4	4	5	3	3	6	7
Welfare	124	49	42	36	95	49	38	49	54	37	44	56
Medical assistance	65	22	19	15	30	24	17	22	31	16	16	22
Social Security and other retirements	344	318	293	254	247	290	295	272	309	282	266	270
Employment opportunities, manpower training and development programs	28	26	19	23	15	12	18	28	28	18	17	32
Programs for American Indians	2	4	2	2	30	4	2	1	0	1	1	10
Total	589	438	387	341	462	396	383	384	434	364	362	406
Defense												
Defense payrolls	50	114	80	195	28	113	169	123	68	62	204	224
Defense contracts	209	131	129	228	26	54	148	242	194	122	175	269
Atomic Energy Commission	2	13	14	14	1/	9	11	16	6	8	11	35
National Space and Aeronautical Administration	21	4	6	24	1/	2	7	25	5	7	22	30
Total	281	263	229	460	54	177	335	405	273	199	412	557
GRAND TOTAL	1,229	896	789	1,031	776	833	936	990	820	781	1,007	1,287

Continued

0043

Appendix table 3 --Per capita Federal outlays by program type accruing to counties, by county's population change and income and by region, fiscal year, 1972 -Continued

Item	County's population change, 1960-70				County's rank in per capita income, 1969							
	Less than -5.0 percent	-5.0 to 0 percent	0.1 to 13.3 percent	Greater than U.S. average	Lowest decile	2nd to 5th decile	6th to 9th decile	Highest decile	North-east	North Central	South	West
Metropolitan	Per capita outlays											
Agriculture and natural resources												
Direct agricultural payments	4	1	5	3	39	16	6	1	1/	5	5	4
Cropland diversion	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Farm loans	1	1	4	3	13	10	5	2	1/	5	3	2
Federal influence	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	2	1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Selected salary and staff expenses, USDA	3	6	2	2	4	6	3	2	1	2	5	4
Natural resources and conservation	2	4	2	3	6	5	4	2	1	1	3	8
Total, excluding federal influence	10	13	13	11	63	38	17	8	2	14	16	18
Total, including federal influence	11	13	13	11	64	40	18	8	2	14	16	19
Community development												
Community development loans	5	2	3	5	8	12	4	4	3	2	5	7
Federal influence	6	4	5	6	14	9	6	5	3	6	6	7
Community development grants	35	16	11	13	15	16	12	14	10	13	18	12
Transportation	48	25	22	25	31	34	27	24	17	21	33	32
Urban renewal	19	17	12	7	19	9	12	10	13	9	11	8
Health facility construction	1/	1/	1/	1/	0	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, excluding federal influence	107	60	49	50	74	71	55	51	43	45	66	60
Total, including federal influence	113	64	54	56	88	80	61	56	47	50	72	67
Housing												
Housing grants	19	7	5	4	3	1/	6	5	5	6	6	4
Housing loans (federal influence)	47	75	81	158	57	112	107	129	58	104	144	210
Total	67	82	87	163	59	112	113	134	63	111	151	214
Human resource development												
Elementary and secondary education	15	12	8	7	27	12	10	7	9	6	9	8
Health	16	7	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	3	7	5
Welfare	282	49	43	37	58	41	42	50	57	40	37	57
Medical assistance	164	18	17	14	26	16	15	22	32	14	12	22
Social Security and other retirements	375	322	292	250	196	235	285	272	304	266	257	266
Employment opportunities, manpower training and development programs	70	35	23	23	19	22	22	27	29	21	21	32
Programs for American Indians	1/	2	1/	1	3	1/	1	1	0	1/	1	3
Total	922	447	387	335	331	330	381	383	435	350	344	394
Defense												
Defense payrolls	107	142	83	193	78	234	207	122	65	64	264	243
Defense contracts	626	180	157	241	60	70	170	246	215	152	224	308
Atomic Energy Commission	8	7	15	13	0	1/	12	14	7	9	11	29
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	69	7	9	27	0	4	10	26	6	10	35	37
Total	809	335	265	474	138	308	400	407	293	235	534	616
GRAND TOTAL	1,921	941	807	1,039	681	869	972	989	840	759	1,116	1,310

0050

Appendix table 3 --Per capita Federal outlays by program type accruing to counties, by county's population change and income and by region, fiscal year, 1972 -Continued

Item	County's population change, 1960-70				County's rank in per capita income, 1969				Region			
	Less than -5.0 percent	-5.0 to 0 percent	0.1 to 13 percent	Greater than U.S. average	Lowest decile	2nd to 5th decile	6th to 9th decile	Highest decile	North-east	North Central	South	West
Nonmetropolitan	Per capita outlays											
Agriculture and natural resources												
Direct agricultural payments	114	43	29	17	52	33	47	31	2	68	37	53
Cropland diversion	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/	1/	1	1	1
Farm loans	116	70	30	19	38	49	55	38	4	101	30	39
Federal influence	15	8	5	3	11	9	6	3	3	9	7	7
Selected salary and staff expenses, USDA	11	9	7	11	11	9	9	10	4	6	7	27
Natural resources and conservation	17	9	13	17	11	13	16	17	3	8	7	66
Total, excluding federal influence	260	132	79	64	112	115	127	96	13	185	83	185
Total, including federal influence	275	140	85	67	123	124	133	99	16	194	90	193
Community development												
Community development loans	19	15	10	8	23	16	8	6	4	14	14	11
Federal influence	17	12	11	11	10	12	13	13	9	17	10	15
Community development grants	9	8	9	15	12	8	11	15	15	8	8	17
Transportation	52	29	34	40	35	42	32	77	22	31	34	88
Urban renewal	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	2	4	6
Health facility construction	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, excluding federal influence	83	55	57	68	75	69	55	103	45	56	60	121
Total, including federal influence	100	67	68	79	84	82	68	117	54	72	70	136
Housing												
Housing grants	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1	1/	1/	1/	1/
Housing loans (federal influence)	50	53	59	79	59	59	59	101	49	46	66	93
Total	51	53	59	79	59	59	59	101	49	46	67	93
Human resource development												
Elementary and secondary education	19	14	10	8	33	14	7	6	7	7	17	10
Health	5	3	3	7	14	4	3	14	1	3	3	15
Welfare	62	49	40	35	100	50	32	31	38	30	55	52
Medical assistance	27	27	22	17	31	25	20	15	24	22	23	22
Social Security and other retirements	332	313	294	278	253	300	310	288	340	319	280	287
Employment opportunities, manpower training and development programs	11	10	12	21	15	10	13	48	16	10	10	30
Programs for American Indians	3	5	6	10	33	3	3	10	0	4	2	35
Total	459	422	387	375	479	409	387	411	427	395	390	452
Defense												
Defense payrolls	28	64	74	205	21	90	108	130	87	59	109	150
Defense contracts	45	46	68	151	22	51	112	85	54	56	96	113
Atomic Energy Commission	1/	25	10	22	1/	11	8	207	1/	5	10	55
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2	1/	1/	2	1/	1	1	3	1	1/	1	1
Total	75	135	152	379	43	153	230	325	142	121	216	319
GRAND TOTAL	959	817	750	980	789	826	877	1,052	689	828	832	1,194

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity.

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